PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No 54,894—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1910 1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th ,,	DELHI	8090	......	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th ,,	INDIA	7911	......	...
19th ,,	MANTUA	11000	......	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd ,,	MANTUA	11000	......	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 538,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
A Trafford Hall	5321	...	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	Nov. 28	,, 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 7	,, 19
B City of Madras	4684	,, 20 1910	1910 Jan. 5
C City of Manchester	5554	Jan. 17	Jan. 23
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11	Apr. 21

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	462	347	517
,, Port Said	446	677	352	513	380	573
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	935	429	649	495	770
,, Liverpool	675	990	462	704	517	792
,, London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	482	*809	470	*920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens †	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	......
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*10th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	......
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5551		7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	......
C. City of Karachi	5547	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

† Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
* C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept 1910.
* C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
* C City of Calcutta	7512	27th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
Karachi— { Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents). Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes ... [illegible] ... situated and built in the English style, situated in a healthy and ... part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 851 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 2nd Dec.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 3rd Dec.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 6th Dec.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday 6th Dec. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,967 tons, sailing on or about the 4th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st December, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,384	Rigaler	20th Jan, 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	R bufat	17th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiouset	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	3rd Dec. 1909
DUMBEA	5,685	Roufat	31st Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS!	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	18th Dec. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raleich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
VORWAERTS	B. Bainarz	6000	25th Dec. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Pétris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. E. FERDINAND.	6011	E. Nitsche	20th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Gjurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Beinarz	20th March
NIPPON	6350	R. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cabol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675	,, 750 *
Single Class to London	,,	545	,, 635 *
Single Class to London and back	,,	865	,, 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,,	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	525	
Intermediate Class to London	,,	445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	,,	715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675	
Single Class to London	,,	545	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,,	865	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to
W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:
PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Haigh Hall"	3059	Nov.-Dec.	Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE

BEST PIANOS

FOR INDIA

FOR SALE, FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.	RICHD. LIPP.
BLUTHNER.	STEINWEG-NACHF.
SCHIEDMAYER.	PAULWERNER.

MARCKS & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have also an exceptional stock of second-hand Pianos, due the fact that we do a large business in hiring instruments to clients who go to Poona or come to Bombay for the seasons. In many instances such pianos are little used and come back after a few months or weeks, having been treated with all reasonable care, and are therefore equal to new both in appearance and tone. We have a collection of Grands and Uprights by the Best Builders of Pianos for India, which we offer at substantial reductions upon the original prices. Early buyers will, of course, have the best choice of these.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND

ANTIMALARIC RANA,

INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS,
AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.
PREPARED
By the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of BARI (ITALY).

The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.

Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.

It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.

By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.

It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.

Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR

"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	,,	81,349
Annual Income	...	,,	1,406,762
Assets	...	,,	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights,
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 5

Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

WHAT more welcome Present is there than a hundred or a couple of hundred of Choice Indian Cigars for the above occassions?

These can be selected from the following through rates list, which includes Cost, Duty, and Postage with Guarantee for free Delivery at the addressee's Door:—

		Per 100	Per 50			Per 100	Per 50
Light of Asia No. 1	... Rs.	17-0	9-4	Kimberlies, 4½"	... Rs.	16-8	9-0
B. Bouquets, No. 1	... Rs.	16-8	9-0	Dindigul Torches	... Rs.	14-8	8-0
Dindigul Pearls 4½"	... Rs.	16-8	9-0	U. S. Planters S. F.	... Rs.	15-0	8-4
Dindigul Bouquets	... Rs.	15-0	8-4	U. S. do. No. 1 Plain.	Rs.	13-0	...
Dindigul Pride	... Rs.	14-0	7-8	U. S. do. No. 2 do.	Rs.	12-4	...

☞ Rates of other brands Posted per return on application.

Up-country orders must be accompanied with remittances to Prevent Disappointment and unnecessary delay.

D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

'XMAS, 1909.

Orders for
CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE LAKSHMI PHARMACY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first (STATUTORY) ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of December, 1909, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report relating to the operations of the Company from its commencement upto 23rd November, 1909.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who ire, but who are eligible for reelection.

By Order of the Directors,
JUGATRAM AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agent.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1909

NOTICE.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD. desire to inform their Constituents and the public generally that the Mercantile Bank of London Ltd. who have established an AGENCY at 73, Hornby Road, Bombay, have no connection whatsoever with the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. whose Head Office is at 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Dated 25th November, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CURSETJEE DADY, DADY of Bombay, Parsee, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby require l to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or block of buildings or chawls with shops standing thereon, situate at Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1010 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. 18597, Old Survey No. 375, and New Survey No. A1-3424, and bounded on the East by the land demised to Mahadoo Satia, on the West by the land demised to Amrutrao Babaji and afterwards in the possession of Adamali Hyderali, on the North by the said Arthur Road and on the South by the property of Haroon Mahomed which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7304, and Street No. 161, and were formerly in the occupation or possession of Robert Baumbach and Leslie Crawford and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 25th day of November, 1909.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22-8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance may be payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT

ON SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER,
AT
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
AT 9-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1 Pianoforte Duet. ..."Hungarian Dance" ... Brahms.
Miss J. PARSONS and Miss NORAH PLUNKETT.
2 Song ..."We Wandered Together."... Brahms.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
3 Duet ..."Greeting"... ... Mendelssohn.
Miss McCLUMPHA and Miss RHENIUS.
4 Song ..."Angels Guard Thee" ... Godard.
Miss NANCY SHEPHERD.
5 Pianoforte Solo. ..."Nocturne" (Op. 37 No. 2) Chopin.
Miss NORAH PLUNKETT.
6 Duet ..."It is the Merry Month of May" ... ... German.
Miss NANCY SHEPHERD and Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

PART II.

1 Harp Solo. "The Æolian Harp" ... Hasselmans.
2 Song ..."Dorothy May" ... ... Airlie Dix.
Mrs. LAHEY BEAN.
3 Handbells. {"Church Chimes" "Blue Bells of Scotland" "The Minstrel Boy"} ... —
Mr. G. FLYNN and Mr. MONGINI.
4 Song ... ... —
5 Original Orchestra...."National Airs" ... ... —
THE PANSY BAND.

Seats Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Plan of the Hall to be seen and Tickets to be bought at Messrs. ROSE & Co., who have kindly undertaken the Booking.

COMING EMPIRE THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents
POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIAN OPERA CO.
50 BRILLIANT ARTISTES 50
OPENING NIGHT, FRIDAY, 24th December.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
Plan now Open at S. ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
ANOTHER ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
OUR STAR PICTURE.
"THE BANK NOTE."
A fine Dramatic Film acted with intense feeling and sympathy by some of the finest Artistes in Paris.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.
Saturday Special late show, 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.
Next Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
A
GRAND BENEFIT NIGHT
will be given shortly to the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY MINTO
and
H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
WATCH FOR THE DATE.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.
GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.
GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACKOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
W. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 9 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupee and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee," A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Esq. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, situated in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Building. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—Second-hand RIPPINGILLE STOVE. Must be in thorough Order. State Price, Apply to Box Y. Y. Z., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

SOLD BY TEARCHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEATING'S LOZENCES
Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
Sold in bottles everywhere.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 per cash in advance, including delivery.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied.

Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

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Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
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BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite Lipton's).

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,900,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
RS. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

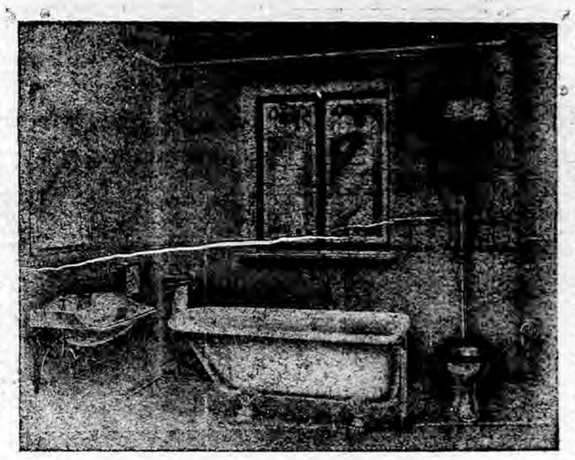
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Why should You Throw away the Rupees?
SAVE YOUR MONEY, BUT DRINK GOOD WHISKY.
BUY HUNTLY BLEND.
at Rs. 2 Per Bottle.
You will find it better than many Brands for which you now pay Rs. 2-8.

GARLICK & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR SHANKS & CO.

LARGE STOCKS: CLOSETS, BASINS, SINKS, URINALS, FLUSHING TANKS, ETC.



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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY:
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark. VETARZO. Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of remedy discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in India on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London. Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & SIMLA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Re. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Twice a week.—Two insertions. Re. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Once only.—Re. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, luxurious 5 seated 22 H.P ORLEANS MOTOR CAR, in excellent order. Cost Rs. 10,000 will accept a reasonable offer. Apply HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, or Box No. 2693, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

8 AUSTRALIAN-made TOTALISATORS for 10 horses, each, size: 6ft. 6in. by 3ft. 5in. by 13in.; size of dials, 6 in; size of figures 2in.; in black wood frame varnished, and on the top of each there is a small frame containing 4 dials, showing total number of tickets sold on each machine. These machines are worked with handles at the back, each machine indicates number up to 999, the total on the top indicates 9999; there are also 10 dials to show the number of horses running; all dials require setting up to 0 after each race. Originally cost £180 each.

2. THREE INDIAN-made TOTALISATORS, made by Messr. Jas. Murray & Co., Calcutta; size: length 5ft. by 5ft. by 5in.; wide size of figure 2in. for 15 horses on teak-wood frame. These machines are worked with handles at the front and each machine indicates number of tickets sold viz 999. All dials require setting up to 0 after each race. Originally cost Rs. 1,100 each.

Intending purchasers should apply quoting prices to the under-signed to reach him not later than 28th February 1910.

J. HUTCHISON.
Secretary,
Calcutta Turf Club.
P. O. Box 162, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

TO PUBLISHERS.—FOR SALE COPYRIGHT and STANDING MATTER of old Established Indian Railway Guide. Offers.—Address Box No. 985, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Gavanarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,65,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 250 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Same as usual at Rs. 10 are received into account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRAFACE,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept 1908.



You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay. All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For *Your* Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/6 at your own chemists, Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Digitized with funding from Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

LONDON, 30th November, 1909.

The Mails of ... arrived at Brindisi.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 82 1/3
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·19 1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. 99 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London. 20·16 1/2
Bar Silver Spot. 23 5/8+1/3
Do. 2 months hence 23 3/4+3/16
Closing Tone of Silver. Dull.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 62 1/2
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1/3 31/32 (Bank buying rate).
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 21st ultimo.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ ...
Do. Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ ... ..
Council Bills—Extra allotments.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) 98
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight 3 7/8—1·8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/2
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1/2
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Interest day to day loans 4 1/8
Do. of day market loans 4 1/4

COTTON.

Bombay, Wednesday, 1st December, 1909.

The opening tone of the market was steady with a moderate demand for ready cotton. Dealers who had not covered their previous sales were in the market, which made the market firm. Marwaree dealers who had made forward contracts received the goods but the goods were rejected by officewalas as they were not to the standard; so the marwaries tried to settle with their buyers. About 5,000-7,000 bales were bought by speculators, fine broach realizing Rs. 300 and Broach ginned at Rs. 281. About 5000 bales of different qualities were sold by officewalas. Very little business is done for export.

We quote:—

	Rs.
Broach M. G.	279 3/4 for March
Do. Fine	301 Do.
Wardha	265 for Dec.
Do.	262 for Jan.
Nagpur	281 Do.
Do.	264 for Dec.
Amraoti	247 for Jan.
Khandesh F. Good ...	231 Do.
Do. do.	236 for Dec.
Bengal Fine	239 1/2 for Jan.
Do.	246 for Dec.

MANCHESTER, 30th November, 1909.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 14,000 Bales.
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000 Bales, 10,000 called.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian
Do. Day's Imports 59,000 Bales.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot, quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures, quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian, quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market Easier.
Mid-Americans 7·85—9
Egyptian F. G. F. 12 3/8

Cotton Delivery		D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
		7·48	7·49	7·51	7·53
Mid. Uplands		—7	—7	—8	—8
G. O. C.		A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
		7·54	7·56	7·54	7·52
Liverpool Arrivals		—9	—8	—9	—9

LIVERPOOL, 1st December, 1909.

COTTON.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	19,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Dec.—Jan.	7·49 +2
Jan.—Feb.	7·52 +3
Feb.—Mar.	7·54 +3
Mar.—Apr.	7·56 +3
Apr.—May.	7·53 +3
May—June	7·59 +3
June—July	7·58 +3
July—Aug.	7·55 +2
Aug.—Sept.	7·22 N.P.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market was unchanged but steadier and the rate for T. T. was 1s. 4 3-32d., whilst for Demand it was 1s. 4 1-8d. and for 3 months' Credit it remained unchanged at 1s. 4 11-32d. After the middle of the month T. T. was available at 1s. 4 1·8d. and the Banks were not eager to do business as they wanted to see the result of the Council Bill allotment which was expected to-day. The tone of the market was steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 4 3/32d
Demand Do.	... ...	1s. 4 1/8
Credits	3 m/s. credit...	1s. 4 11/32
Francs	...	171 1/2
Marks	...	139 3/4
30 dys. Hongkong	...	127 1/2
,, Japan	... ...	149 3/4
,, Shanghai	... ...	270 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The opening price for 3 1-2 per cent. Government note was 93-2·6 but it closed at 92-14-0 and the tone of the market is quiet.

SHARES.

The opening rate for Petits was Rs. 3,535 but they gradually declined and at the close price was Rs. 3,525. The following were to-day's rates for various spinnings:—

	Rs.
Currimbhoy ...	1,025
Colaba ...	1,125
Standard ...	1,210
Crescent ...	92 1-2
Laxmi Cotton ...	1,585
Kohinoor ...	725
Jamshed ...	172 1/2
Phœnix ...	85
Bank of Bombay ...	1,487 1-2
Specie Bank ...	53 1/4
Bank of India ...	67

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London closed yesterday 1-8 up at 23 5-8 and 3-16 up at 23 1-4 for deliveries forward within 2 months. New York was better by 1-4 at 51 1-4. Local market is quiet. About 75 slabs were sold.

We quote:—

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 Penny ...	61	9	0
17 1/2 Penny ...	61	14	6
Local per tola ...	0	9	6
Kartick ...	61	12	0
Mageer ...	62	2	0

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
National Bank ...	24	2	6
Chartered Bank ...	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	1	6
Guinea Victoria ...	15	8	0
Do. Dragoons ...	15	0	6

SEED AND WHEAT.

BOMBAY, 1st December, 1909.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Tone.
Linseed, Bold		...Rs. 8 11	Quiet.
Linseed, Small		... ,, 8 9	,,
RAPESEED—			
Brown Cawnpore		...Rs. 6 10	Quiet.
Yellow do.		... ,, 7	,,
Do. Gujarat		... ,, 7 8	,,
Poppyseed		... ,, 8 6	Quiet but Steady.
Castorseed		... ,, 33 13	Quiet.
Mowraseed		... ,, 6	Steady.
Maize		... ,, 32	,,
Groundnuts		... ,, 37	Quiet.
Nigerseed		... ,, 26	,,
Thymeseed		... ,, 18	Steady.
Methiseed		... ...	
Mustardseed		... ,, 82	,,
Lentils		... ...	
Gingellyseed		... ...	
Khandesh Howri		... ,, 40 8	Quiet.
Gulburga do.		... ,, 43 8	,,
Kalbur do.		... ,, ...	,,
Pissi do.		... ,, 48	

White Gin, Bold 95/5	... ,, 43 8	Quiet.
Do. do. do. 85/15	... ,, 42 8	,,
Do. do. do. 75/25	... ,, 41 8	,,
Do. Mixed 50/50	... ,, 40 8	,,
Do. Gin, Small 50/50	... ,, 40	,,
Do. do. do. 85/15	... ,, 41 8	,,
Gin, Black Beaver	... ,, 40	,,
Do. do. Gadag	... ,, 39	,,
Do. Red Khandwa	... ,, 41	
Do. Meggi	... ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	... ...	
Do. do. Secunderabad	... ...	
Do. do. Gujarat	... ...	
Do. Black Katul	... ,, 38	
Do. Ahmedabad	... ...	
WHEAT—		
Choice Pissi	... ...	Steady.
Club No. 1	... ,, 40	p. cdy.
Delhi 70/30	... ,, 39	
Soft Red Ahmedabad	... ,, 36	
Hard Red	... ...	
Jubalpore, 70/30	... ,, 36	
Karachi Pissi 70/30	... ,, 39 1/2	,,
Do. do. Red	... ...	
Potta	... ...	
Delhi	... ...	

BOMBAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1909.

METALS.

MARKET REPORT:—

Demand to-day very slack, about 200 cwts. were sold. Reuters wired to-day for Copper £58-10 and Yellow Metal £57 but no business results at present on account of the ring on this side having determined not to make further purchases.

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 55 10
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	Rs. 46 4
Tin Ingots.		Rs. 39
Spelter S M, M M, J, G		Rs. 19
Georgshutte		Rs. 22 8
Copper Ingots K S		,, 56
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 47-48
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	Rs. 61-62

LOCAL YARN.

The market is very strong and China demand is fairly good. 2,350 bales were sold to-day as under:—

750 Swadeshi	No. 10	...	at	6 11
300 China	,, 12	...	at	6 10
200 Moon	,, 12	...	at	6 10
300 Currimbhoy	,, 12	...	at	6 9
300 Queen	,, 12	...	at	6 5
500 Jamshed	,, 20	...	at	7 4

was sold to bazar dealer.

FREIGHT.

Market quiet, ready tonnage easy, forward steady, but all positions very little business doing.

Ports.	This month, s. d.	Next month. s. d.
Antwerp	15 0	14 9
Dunkirk	15 0	15 0
Havre	15 6	15 6
Hull	14 9	14 9
Liverpool	15 6	15 6
Marseilles	15 0	15 0
Genoa	15 6	15 0
London	...	...
Hamburg	...	...
Trieste	16 6	17 6
Venice	16 0	17 0
Open Ports ...	Feb. to May 15	

OPIUM.

From private advices from Calcutta we learn Patna was knocked in the Auction at Rs. 1,755. There is no change in Malwa as nothing is obtainable at present. China market is fairly good.

LONDON, 30th November, 1909.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 47 3/4
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months, Dec.-Jan.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports, Dunkirk
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, sellers.

NEW YORK, 30th November 1909.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Posts	... 47,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 8,600
Do. Exports to Continent...	... 22,000
Futures at New York .... Dec. 14·18 —2	Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to commission house liquidation.
Do. at New York .... Mar. 14·33 —3	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 14·55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 3/8
Demand Bills	... 4·87 3/4
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 51 1-4+1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 14 1/4
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Dec. 14·36+3
Do. at New Orleans ...	Mar. 14·34+1

LONDON, 30th November, 1909.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs 33 5-8
Months, Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc., sellers.
Tone—

Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs 35 7/8
Months, Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc.
Tone—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 38 1/2
Months, Dec.-Jan.
Buyers, etc., sellers.
Tone—quiet.

METALS.

Copper Braziers...	£ 58 1/2
Yellow Metal	5 1/16

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 7/11 Value.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The Calcutta Share market continues quite quiet. To-day's transactions include Auckland Coal (auction) at Rs. 12 1-16; Union Coal (auction) at Rs. 7 1-16; Bengal Coal (auction) at Rs. 688; Kosoonda and Nyadee at Rs. 25 1-4; Raniganj at Rs. 15 3-4; Standard Coal at Rs. 14; Seedpore at Rs. 11 1-8; Kanknarrah Jute Ordinary at Rs. 101; Fort William Flour Mills at Rs. 10 1-4. Government paper is at Rs. 93 1-16.

BENGAL COAL COMPANY.

Good Prospects Foreshadowed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Bengal Coal Company was held to-day at the office of Messrs Andrew, Yule and Co. Mr. David Yule was in the chair and made an excellent speech on the accounts and working of the Company for the past six months. In course of his address he stated that the working expenses had been reduced by Rs. 1,46,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Without being unduly optimistic Mr. Yule expressed the opinion that there would be a decided improvement in coal prospects after April next. He brought out the fact that enormous crops all over India would require moving and all this meant an increased demand for coal. On general trade prospects all over India Mr. Yule made most sympathetic and statesmanlike speech and was firmly of opinion that most of the so-called "unrest and sedition" was to be put down and was due to the people having little else to talk about. Active trade and cheap food would put heart into the people of the country and they would not have time to listen to "political bores."

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—30 cwts condiments, M Peonjiaji and Sons; 2,000 cwts oil cakes, Allen Bros and Co; 246 bales wool, and 60 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 19 bales wool, J M Dama; 18 bales wool, M Joosab; 71 bales wool, H A Janmahomed; 71 cwts rubber, C Macdonald and Co; 8 bales goat hair and 75 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 14 bales wool, H Mehta and Co; 47 bales goat hair and 48 bales wool, H N H Essa; 25 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 2 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 6,000 cwts cottonseed and 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 40 cwts kajoo, J Lakhmidass.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—100 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 41 cwts ore and 26 cwts tailings, J Madhawjee and Co; 19 cases mica and 58 bales skins, W and A Graham Co; 20 bales skins, B Esmail; 4 bales woollen carpets, G Sachedina and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—155 bales cotton-waste, H Baejnath and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rosslyn s—710 cwts cottonseed and 2,737 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Siam s—2,997 cwts gingellyseed and 4,000 cwts mowraseed, G D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lady Carrington s—500 cwts dilleed Baur and Krause; 6,002 cwts cottonseed and 12,400 cwts castorseed, T Memraz; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.
Bussano s—10,000 cwts castorseed, 16,000 cwts cottonseed and 8,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfuss and Co.
Aleppo s—4,619 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 10 cwts animal guts. Edward Wolf.

FOR LEITH.

Meridium s—9,757 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Bride s—2,500 tons manganese ore M. Deegar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—105 bales cotton A. Moritz and Co. 110 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—600 cwts maize and 10,000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lydford s—55 bales cotton and 200 cwts gingellyseed A. Blaschek and Co. 1,000 cwts castorseed and 500 cwts ajowan seed Volkert Bros., 779 bales cotton P. Visram and Co.
Ellerslie s—13000 cwts mowraseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Pagenturm s—115 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Moorfields s—500 bales cotton Banji and Co., 2000 cwts linseed F. Memraz, 200 bales cotton H. Gocaldass and Co. 155 bales cotton F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gerania s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 660 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 605 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gerania s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 200 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Gerania s—200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR FUIME.

Gerania s—201 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—88 cwts dry fruits, A Dolatram; 55 cases opium, P and O S N and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—150 bales cotton, T Elias E D Sassoon and Co.
Caledonian s—500 bales twist, C Bhawanidass.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—650 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.
Glendhu s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—1,050 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.
Glendhu s—700 bales cotton; The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 150 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

EXPORT.

S. S. Calcutta, 2,244 tons, Commander Young, sailed for Genoa on the 20th day November with 1,461 bales cotton and following cargo:—

FOR ANTWERP.

3,516 bags rapeseed, and 2,286 bags linseed, Volkart Bros; 3,335 bags teelseed, J Fachiri; 1,334 bags teelseed, A Blaschek and Co; 1,400 bags castorseed and 6,715 bags linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 7,392 bags linseed and 1,334 bags rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,205 bags teelseed, G Baimji; 1,175 bags linseed and 1,185 bags rapeseed, S Cooverji and Co; 1,040 bags myrabollams, W Becher; 80 bags dilleed Baur and Krause; 1,231 bags rapeseed, and 1,334 bags teelseed, L Dreyfuss and Co, 19 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 173 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 109 bales hemp, H Govindji; 30 bales hemp, S Baimji; 25 bales hemp, G Madnawji and Co; 175 bales and 391 bales cotton-fly K Visram and Co; 400 bales cotton-waste, C. Peraj; 110 bales cotton fly, H B Bode and Sons; 50 bales cotton-fly, N Damji; 110 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 55 bales cotton, Liladher and Co; 118 cases salted skins, Enrico N Stein; 1,000 tons, manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR GENOA.

572 bags maize and 571 bags linseed, Volkart Bros; 235, bags linseed, L Dreyfuss and Co; 1,282 bags linseed and 616 bags rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,204 bags linseed, 666 bags teelseed, 723 bags mowraseed and 543 bags castorseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cloves, The Bombay and Persia S N and Co; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Goculdass and Co; 3 bales cotton, Walter and Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 893 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORT.

Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 2,285 tons, Captain C Shapland, arrived in harbour on Wednesday with the following cargo:—

FROM BUSHRA.

474 twist, 295 wine spirits, 478 whisky, 126 soda crystle, 75 confectionary, 300 ale, 100 green copperas, 40 red lead, 6,837 bricks, 20 starch, 589 paint, 100 sulphate of copper, 15 salamoniac, 1,903 soap, 250 bottles, 189 papers, 200 school slates, 50 copper sheet, 1,503 tons coal, 70 cigarettes, 5 tobacco, 120 linseed oil, 10 parafine wac 1,203 cottons.

S. S. Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain J. B. H. Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening with the following cargo:—

8578 wet dates, 55gulls, 12 drugs, 4 sulch, 19 almonds.

FROM DUBAI.

2 specie

FROM BUSHIRE.

99 skins, 3 attaree, 2 almonds, 23 raisins.

FROM KOWEIT.

20 skins, 4 pearls.

FROM BAHREIN.

15 pearls, 1 specie.

FROM LINGA.

5 specie, 1 pearl, 20 skins.

FROM BUNDER-ABBAS.

1 carpet, 60 wool, 11 attaree. 19 rise buds, 32 pistachunuts, 102 almonds, 34 assafotida, 59 dry fish, 1pearl shells, 1 sha jeera, 33 dry dates.

FROM MUSCAT.

2,082 dry dates, 1 gold coins, 1 specie.

FROM KARACHI.

1 dry fish, 57 dry dates, 3 red lead, 5 eaude cologne, 4 tobacco, 15 matches, 11 soap, 558 wheat.

FROM MANGAROLE.

50 garlic, 4 horns, 4 fish-fins.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

The Pollard Lilliputians will open a short season at the Empire Theatre on the 24th December under the management of Mr. Maurice Bandmann. On Friday, the 24th December, they will present "The Girl from Paris." On Saturday the 25th they will give a matinee performance of "The Girl from Paris" while at night "The Runaway Girl" will be staged. A matinee performance of "The Runaway Girl" will be given on Monday, followed by "The Belle of New York" at night. On Tuesday, the 28th December "La Poupee," on Wednesday "Florodora," and on Thursday "In Town" will be produced. Booking is proceeding at Messrs. Rose and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BLACK—December 1, at the National Bank House, Bombay, the wife of John Black, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRISCOE—November 22, at Rawalpindi, Mr, and Mrs. S. St. J Briscoe, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKELOCK—LOW—November 27, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Cyprian, Youngest son of the late Rev. C.O Blakelock, M.A. Rector of Shelfanger Diss, Norfolk, to Lilian Catherine Boileau, daughter of Captain C.R. Low, (late) I.N., F.R.G.S., of Bournemouth, England.

CUTHBERT—BRYAN—November 27, at the United Free Church, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Urquhart, Daniel Anderson, National Bank of India, Bombay, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert, Stormount House, Perth, to Edith, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, Rocbank Limavady, Co. Derry, Ireland.

NICHOLSON—TURNER—November 24, at Christ Church, Rangoon, Henry David Nicolson, B.N.S.I. Coy's. service to Mrs. Mota Turner.

DEATH.

CARNSON—November 29, at Madras, Veronique May, of meningitis, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Carnson, of "Lu Ville," aged 6 months.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting in Y. M. C. A. Hall to consider the Vagrant Leper Problem, Mr. H. E. E. Procter will preside.
Excelsior Cinematograph near Municipal Offices, 7, 8 30, and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice sessions, 8 to 9 a.m., General Skating 6 to 8 p.m. and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Undertake no more than you can perform."

CANDIDATES FOR THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.—Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar of Carnac Road, and Mr Gulamhusen Currimbhoy, of Esplanade Road, have come forward as candidates for the new Corporation as representatives of the Justices of the Peace.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.—The Fourteenth Annual Prize distribution to deserving students recommended by the subscribers and share-holders of the Maratha Provident Fund Limited is to be held at Arya Samaj Hall, Kakad Wadi on Sunday the 5th instant at 3-30 p. m. Rao Bahadur Narayanrao Trimbak Vaidya J. P., has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.—A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. K. R. Cama will be held at the Framji Cowasji Hall on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 5 30 p.m. (S. T.). His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside. The meeting is open to all friends and admirers, both ladies and gentlemen.

SALE OF LUKHMIDAS KHIMJI MILL.—By order of Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Liquidator, High Court, the Lukhmidas Khimji Mill was put up for sale by auction, yesterday afternoon, at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road. The conditions of sale having been read, Mr. Shapurji Broacha made the first bid of Rs. 6,00,000 and Sir Sassoon J. David raised it to Rs. 7,80,000 and as there were no bidders to raise the amount the Mill was knocked down to Sir Sassoon for that amount. The plot of land belonging to the mill was knocked down to Mr. Haji Gulammahomed Ajum for Rs. 8,500.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March of the Peers. Iolautte ....Sir A. Sullivan
Overture ....Le Domino Noir....Auber
Song (Cornet Solo). Sing me to sleep...Ed. Greene
Selection ....Reminiscences of Donizette ...F. Godfrey
Valse ....Die Hydropaten....Gung'l
Selection ....Havana ....L Stuart
Two Step ....Cherries ....Cremieux

FIRE IN A HUT.—A fire broke out 12 o'clock yesterday noon in a large jowli hut situated at Delisle Road, Parel, and occupied by a widow named Manibai. The fire was caused by a spark from the fire-place, which fell on some date-matting close to it and the hut was ablaze. Owing to a strong breeze, the fire soon spread to an adjoining hut and a wooden shed close to it, which were both destroyed. On the four sides of these huts are situated big chawls and had it not been for the prompt assistance rendered by the employes of the Ibrahim and the Currimbhoy Mills by running out two lines of hose, the flames would have extended to the chawls and done considerable damage. The damage is estimated at Rs. 360. The Fire Brigade came up, but their services were not requisitioned.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 29th ultimo, forwarding for sanction the proposal therein made, and a copy of a letter to his address, dated the 26th November from the Chief Accountant, as follows:—"As the grants for Law Charges for 1908-1909 and previous years are exhausted, I have the honour to request the favour of your obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 26,783 from Surplus Cash Balance as per statements from Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. Out of Rs. 26,783 Rs. 11,363 represent charges in connection with the Mullaferoze case and the balance will be required to meet charges in respect of other cases." It was resolved to forward it to the Corporation with the recommendation to accord the necessary sanction.

SERIOUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

The busy quarter of Wari Bunder was thrown into great excitement yesterday afternoon when it was known that fire had broken out in a godown containing sugar, situated on the Argyle Road. As in the vicinity of the godown are situated several other godowns and mills, the outbreak caused considerable alarm. Fortunately the fire was confined to the godown in which it originated.

The godown was closed at about three in the afternoon and an hour later, smoke was seen issuing from it. An alarm was raised by the passers-by and the Fire Brigade was communicated with. All the engines turned up and commenced operations. The fire was brought under control after three hours. The godown belongs to one Chuneraj Jesraj, a Marwari, and the 24,694 bags of sugar which were kept in it belonged to a Memon merchant. The goods are covered by insurance with several companies. The roof was burnt down and eventually came down with a crash. The extent of the damage done to the building and the goods is not yet known, but it is estimated to be over two lakhs.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

RE HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI MAHOMED.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvent and obtained leave to take the insolvent's schedule on file.

RE C. J. DEMETRACOPULO.

Mr. Kolaskar appeared for and obtained an extension of the insolvent's interim order.

RE DHONDU BENDU AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for and obtained an extension of two months' interim order. The insolvent was also given leave to amend his schedule.

RE PESTANJI BRAMJI TALATI.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvent and asked leave to serve four creditors, who were residing at Vesava, with notices by registered post.

His Lordship ordered that the notices should be served through the Thana Court.

RE MAHOMED ALLADIN.

Mr. Kolaskar, who appeared for this insolvent, obtained an extension of the interim order and also leave to serve notices.

RE GHASIRAM MATHURADASS.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for and obtained an extension of two months in the insolvents' interim order.

RE HARIRAM SHRIRAMJI VORA.

Mr. Kolaskar obtained leave on behalf of this insolvent, to serve notices.

RE MATHURADASS HARILAL.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvent and obtained leave to amend the schedule as well as an exclusion of the interim order.

The following insolvents appeared in person and obtained the usual interim order:—Sukhadia Parshotam Darji, Husein Jasub Khoja.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Dadabhoy Darashaw Adenwalla, Mawji Liladhar, Jadavji Virji, Abdul Rehman Ismail, Noor Mahomed Ismail, Isufali Cumroodin Ghoghari, Lakhmidass Somji and Ebrahim Adam.

The petitions of the following insolvents were dismissed:—Zaverilal Bhimraj, Abdul Gani, Balas Vasudev, Balvant Talpade and Aba Husein Memon.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

ESPLANADE.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged James Thompson, a Canteen Manager on board H. M. S. "Prosperine," with criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of Rs. 349, Rs. 62 and Rs. 110 respectively.

His Worship in delivering judgment said that the evidence showed that the accused had failed to enter the amounts received in the book, that he went and changed a Cinghalese coin, and having received boarding charges at the Sailors' Home, had not paid in the full amount received by him. The accused was convicted.

Before pronouncing sentence, His Worship asked the accused if he wished to say anything. The accused produced certificates and said he had good discharges all along.

His Worship sentenced the accused to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

SEQUEL TO "SWARAJ" CASE.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. F. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, appeared in answer to a notice issued at the instance of Ganesh Balwant Modak calling upon them to show cause why the papers, account book, etc., put in in the case against him should not be returned to him. As the applicant was not present in Court, the notice was discharged.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Superintendent Williamson charged Prag Buldeo, a Hindu, with attempting to murder one Dhuli Nathu and with causing grievous hurt to his (accused's) wife Bankoobai. It appears that Dhuli, who is about twenty-five years of age and who is a washer-man by profession, resides in the R. I. M. Dockyard. Tuesday night there was a meeting of of his "jamat" which Dhuli attended. Amongst those present was the accused Prag. While the proceedings were going on Prag got up and went to a water-tap where Dhuli followed him, and caught him up near the tap where an altercation ensued between them regarding the intimacy which existed between Dhuli and Bankoobai, the wife of Prag. As Dhuli boasted of his influence over Bankoobai, Prag took out a pen-knife from his pocket and slashed Dhuli on his nose with it. Dhuli closed with him when Prag stabbed him in four places on the neck and face and inflicted two more wounds on his right side. Prag then left Dhuli and ran straight to a hut where his wife Bankoobai was sleeping and cut her nose with the same knife. He then went to the Girgaum Police Station and surrendered himself to the police. The police proceeded to the scene and removed Dhuli and Bankoobai to Sir J. J. Hospital where they have been detained for treatment. The hearing of the case is adjourned.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAUM.

Before Messrs. A. M. Kajiji (Chairman), and S. A. Nathan.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 30 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

DADAR.

Before Dr. B. B. Daderker (Chairman), and Mr. H. M. Cama.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

649-07 Bicknell M and R Maneckji C Petit vs G Sakoor and another Jehangir and S.
834-07 Mehta and D, G Bamaji the firm vs. Makanji Khusalchand and others, N M Cama.
723-09 Crawford B and Co, Noorbanoobai and another vs Abdool Russul K Parpia, Wadia G and Co.
342-09 S B Mehta S Clerk and Co a firm vs Premchand Nanchand Sarasvalla Ardeshir H D and Co.
42-07. In person Sittabai widow and another Mathurabai widow Bicknell M and R.
475-09 Captain and V Mistry Keshaw Monji vs J Phillip Azaved Smitham B & Co.
514-09 Payne & Co S M Oomer Dosal a firm vs Sha Devji Hansraj a firm Jamshedji R & D.
484-09 Bhai Sanker K and G Poonumchand Toorsiram vs Mahomedbhoy Essufbhoy and another. Payne and Co.
455-09 Captain and V Naran Magan vs Hargoman Maganlal Mulla and M.
478-09 Payne and Co Aga Goolam Hoosein Lari vs Aga Farukshs bin Aga Akbarsha Pestonji R and D.
487-09 M B Chotia Bai Aishabai widow and others vs Haji Esmail Haji Nillha and another Mulla and M.
376-09 Thakerdas and Co Bai Cooverbai widow and another vs Versey Raghowji and others Madhowji K and C Ardeshir H D and Co.
3-09 Tyabji D and Co, Purusram Ramgopal and others vs Jaidayal Dalsukhrai and others, Malvi H M and R.
253-09 Bicknell M and R Worman and Co vs Kumar Shri Ram Khachar Dikshit D and S.
609-08 Jehangir M and S L Ramchand the firm vs A M Dada Miaya and others S B Mehta.
257-09 Pestonji R K and Co Brnel and Co a firm vs Haji Sidick Haji Hoosein Thakerdas & Co.
425-07. Smitham B and Co. S Soloman Lawrence vs Mahomed Hoosein Ardeshir H D & Co.
725-04 Nanu H and Co Ganpatram Atmaram vs G Jairam Joshi and others S A Tyabji Raghavaya B and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD),
Summary Suit for Hearing in Chambers.

978-09 Wadia G and Co Vatcha Ghandy and Sons a firm vs Panalal Ramchand.

Long Causes.

226-09 S A Tyabji James Macdonold vs Alcock Ashdenen and Co Ld, Crawford B and Co.

For Confirmation of the Report and for the Final Decree.

120-07 Crawford B and Co, The Advocate General of Bombay vs L N Banaji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co

For Investigation of Pauperism.

16-09 Jehangir M and S Fatmabai Widow vs Lalbibi Widow.
17-09 Jehangir M and S Fatmabai Widow vs D R Umrigar and others vs. Mulla and M.
687-08 Payne and Co Mahomed Hussein Matar vs Arbuthnot Evart and Co a firm Craigie B and Co.
163 09 Bicknell, M and R A G Saiboo, vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit Bart and another Pestonji, R K and Co. Nanu H and Co. Part heard.
312-09 D Shroff D and D V Dharsey vs D Thakersey, Daphtary F and D part heard.
363-09 Payne and Co Canji Dwarkadas vs H Laduk Wadia G and Co.
223-09 N B Vakil A Vincent Pereira vs C David Pereira Daphtery F and D.
278-09 M B Chothia, Utamchand Hashiarmal vs Rai Bhadur Shri Kissandas Narandas,
294-09 S B Mehta, Dhirajlal Panchand Shroff vs Manilal Kesrising and others, Bhaisanker, K and G.
371-09 Daphtary F and D, Premchand Khubchand vs Suranchand Laxmichand and another, Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.
544-09 Jehangir and S P Khubchand and others vs M Jaichand Matubhoy J and M.
550-09 Craigie B and S Katan Makanji Sons and Co a firm vs D B Lam &Co a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.
54 09 Mirza M and M. Eliza Watson widow vs H Richardson Hoyles and others, Crawford B and Co, Mirza M and M.

Land Acquisition Reference.

1-09 E F Nicholson In re Land Acquisition Act I 94 and in re Government vs Deviram Nanji Jenangir M and S.
3-09 E F Nicholson In re Land Acquisition Act I 94 and re Government vs Deviram Nanji Jehangir M and S.

Long Causes.

608-06 Ardeshir H D and Co, G Sadershana Charia vs R C Nathmaris Charis, Nanu H and Co.
340-09 Crawford B and Co The Gramophone Co Ld T S Ramchandra and Bros Bdg G W and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
For Dismissal.

80-08 Tyabjee D and Co Custoor Meghrai and others vs M B Chothia.
410-05 Payne and Co Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji vs The Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.
426-05 Payne and Co Aga Shamsudin Sha vs The Secretary of State for India in Council.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

789-08 Thakerdas and Co Michael Conway vs Ruttonbai widow and another Payne and Co Mulla and M.
871-09 Wadia G and Co The Advocate General of Bombay Haji Ismail Hasham Payne and Co.
110-09 Ardeshir H D and Co K Damoderdas vs The B B and C I Ry Coy and another Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.
113-09 T A Ghandy Hazarimal Teja vs Nrayan Arjoon Smetham B and Co.
129-09 Kanga and P M Goculdas and another vs A Ramrao Payne and Co.
183-09 Smetham B and Co R S Sholding vs Jijibhoy N Todimalla and others Payne & Co.
44-09 Jehangir M and S Dainel M Murzell and others vs J F Murzello and others Smitham B and Co Jehangir M and S.
309-09 Raghavaya B & N H Ragunath the firm vs Mahomed Seedick Saheb valad Haji Adam Saheb and others Nanu H & Co.
1021-08 Wadia G & Co Masangopal Chandratan vs Nandkissore Radhakissan and others Malvi H M & R.
412-09 Mehta & D Jetbibai vs Motilal Doolabhram and another Smitham B & Co Mohichand & D.
593-09 Jehangir and S Adamji Vulbji vs Abdul Hoosein Shaik Jeevanji the firm Tyabji D and Co.
990-07 C P D Cunha Shirinbai widow vs K Bezonji Kapadia and others, Kanga and P.
811-08—Madhowji K and Co Vadilal Lalchand and others vs H S Harachand M B Chothia.
477-09 Wadia G and Co K Mohomed Mehta vs Sha Devosey Javerchand M K Sayani.
651-09 Tyabji D and Co, Ghellabhoy Jugjiwandas vs N Kelberdas and others, Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.
747-08 Malvi H M and R Velji Gunsey and others Naran Bhicaji and others Tyabji D and Co.
910-07 Tyabji D and Co Mahomed Hoosein Cassum Nanji and others Ali Mahomed Gulam Hoosein Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)
Short Causes.

768-03 N M Cama Pestonji Pherozshaw Meherhomji B Shesgiri Row and another In Person.
755-08 Payne and Co. Khima Khooshal and Co a firm Munchershaw Bamanji Chothia M B Chothia.
135-09 Ragh, Bh and N A L A R the firm K M Keredasami Pillay and others Tyabji D and Co.
661-09 Malvi H M and R Messrs Bissesarlal Hanmanbax Balamukund Shantaram and others Payne and Co.
763-09 Little and Co. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal Kessowram Pragji Joshi and another Tyabji D and Co.
815-09 Mehta and D Ebrahim elias Moreshwar Nanabhai and others.
876-09 Kanga and Patell The Akola Mid India Spt Wg Co Ltd Madhowdas Goculdas L Pasta.
942-09 Crawford B and Co Atlas Assurance Co Ltd Ghellabhai Lilladhar and Co a firm Motichand and D.
944-09 Ard H D and Co. Messrs Khimji Lakmichand and Co Umederial Sahebchand.
948-09 Bagh Bh and N Bhawanishanker Bai Kashi Jamndas widow Shan M and H.
980-09 Motichand and D Jasrup asla and others Gavind Narayen Sohoni and another.
987-09 Payne and Co. Canji Dwarkadas Jusub Peer Mahomed and another,
999-09 Jam R A D Chaganlal Pitamberdos a firm vs Balabhai Govindlal.
1000-09 Captain W Nagardas Dalchharam a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber.
1001-09 Mirza M and M Esa Malla Soleman vs Hajee Ebrahim Abdool Wahed.
1004-09 S B Mehta Goverdhandas Dossa vs Dahyabhai Chhotalal Vakil.
1010-06 Daph F and D Mbria Victoria DeSilva vs Joseph Francis Murzello
1011-09 Tyebji D and Co, Allabux Abdul Rehman vs Abdool Tyab Kayum Ebrahim Nurudin
1021-09 Madh K and C, Chhotalal Dalsukhram vs Narotamdas Thakordas and another. Mehta and D.
1022-09 Nanu H and Co. Vithal Sadanandji Vyavharker vs Vinayek Vasudev Ajirikya C P D Cunnah.
1027-09 Sham M and H Alibhai Chagla and another vs Ebrahim Dhanji and anothers.
1029-09 D J Mantri. Ratansey Krupal and others vs Tokarsi Devji and others.
1031-09 Crawford B and C, A Blascheck and Co a firm vs Moolji Pradhan.
1037-09 Jehangir and S. Velji Luckhmichand vs Nanalal Kuberdas.



You can surely trust a medicine that has been used for over sixty years. Tested and tried, and never found wanting.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine that ever was made. It makes pure blood, and pure blood is the source of good health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

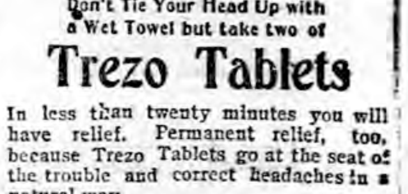
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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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A SINGLE Article at wholesale rate: Bush Barnewitz and Co.'s selected Vegetables;
Mushrooms—German Asparagus—Smoked Sausages;
Turk and Pabst's Frankfort Sausages—Romadour Cheese—Parmesan Cheese—German Black Bread, etc.
Also a select stock of Fancy Stationery. Price List on application.

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HEADACHE

When You Have a Headache Don't Tie Your Head Up with a Wet Towel but take two of
Trezo Tablets

In less than twenty minutes you will have relief. Permanent relief, too, because Trezo Tablets go at the seat of the trouble and correct headaches in a natural way.

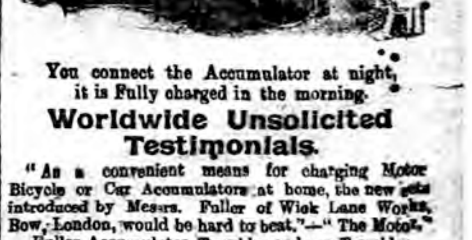
Trezo Tablets do not contain any poisonous or narcotic drugs. They do not contain Antifibrin, Antipyrin, Chloral, Morphine, and they may be given in all cases. We know they may be given where Headache Powders, Pills or Wafers would cause trouble instead of working a cure.

Trezo Tablets are equally useful in Neuralgia, Hemicrania, and nerve pains. Of all Chemists at 12 annas per bottle. Refuse substitutes.

CURED
COD LIVER OIL.

If you are run down try Waterbury's Metabolised Cod Liver Oil Compound. It contains pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil (rendered odorless and digestive by special process). Malt Extract Hypophosphites, Glycerine, Creosote and Guaiacol. It is very palatable and easy of digestion. Good for children and invalids. Accept Waterbury's only. Of all Chemists.

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You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

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"As a convenient means for charging Motor Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."
Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.
Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fuse, Fuller Test lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignition and Motor Accessories.

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MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house ... may be administered. ... all Chemists and Stores, or post free ... MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	
1	Clan Alpine s.....	Shapland ...	Glasgow	Oct 27
	Totomi Maru s ...	Smith	Kobe	„ 28
	Goalpara s	Whitehead ...	Bushire	Nov 17
	Warora s	Tipper.....	Calcutta	„ 16
	Lhasa s.....	M'Diarmid ...	Karachi	„ 29
	City of Glasgow s.	Rae	Glasgow	„ 9
	Somali s.	Grelwe.....	Dar-es-Salam	18
	Hild s	Salveson	Bangkok	12

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	B I M S Hardinge s	Balfour	Berbera
	Ning Howe s.....	Davis	Hull & Antwerp
	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday:—
Steamer Hydra Kirsborn Bangkok etc.
„ Kasara Elson Persian Gulf ect.
„ Birkhall Jones Antwerp.
„ Clan Forbes Becket Chitagong.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Se. Bride for Antwerp.
„ Devanha for China.
„ Goalpara for Persian Gulf.
Ship Brilliant for Philadelphia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Iachia from Bombay left Singapore on the 1st instant. for Hongkong.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Salazie from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday, the 30th ultimo at 2 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.S.E. PROCTER, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd December.

1 The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and practice on Saturday afternoon the 4th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-3 p.m.

2. There will be a Parade for all members at Santa Cruz on Wednesday next, the 8th instant at 7-15 a. m. Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club. Members residing in the Fort are reminded that they will have to send their horses out over night. Picketing pegs and Reel ropes will be provided on the camp ground.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 6-20 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Lt.-Col. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V D.

Bombay, 2nd December.

566.—Detail for the week ending 4th instant.

Friday 3rd inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 p. m.

567.—Ambulance Class.—An Ambulance Class will be formed shortly for instructions in first aid.

All those desirous of attending should submit their names to the Adjutant by the 4th instant.

Time and place will be notified hereafter.

As this course is extremely useful the Commandant desires as many as can possibly do so to attend.

568.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing (2nd Period) on Saturday morning the 4th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.

Sunday morning 5th inst. Range is reserved for E Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

569.—A Class for instruction in Scouting will be formed at an early date. Members wishing to join are requested to send their names to the Adjutant by the 4th instant.

570.—Resignation.—No. 5730 Cadet C. Morris, H Coy having joined the 1st Bn. B. N. Ry. Vols. is struck off the Strength of the Corps.

571.—Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd December.

703 COMPANY PARADE.

Parades for the week.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

Saturday the 4th inst. one Inch Aiming Rifle Practice at Middle Ground Fort.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p. m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

706 REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The adjourned Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at the B V A Club on Thursday the 2nd inst. at 7 p. m.

Business arrangements for Camp, etc.

709 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for class firing, Practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 5th instant. Shooting to commence at 7 a. m. sharp.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Great Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st December 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	1	9	45 a.m.	1	15
Suez	1	1	15 p.m.	1	27

NOTICES.

Cable Asaab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Massala without additional charge (10-7-09).

Chinese Administration notifies that Traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09).

Communication with Persian offices "Ahvaz" and "Mohammerah" interrupted. Telegrams being posted from "Borazjoon" (11-11-09.)

Turkish route interrupted (30-11-09).

Teheran route interrupted between Emden and Lowestoft. (1-12-09).

The s.s. "Cleveland" leaves Calcutta on the 1st proximo arrives Rangoon on the 4th leaves 6th arrives Singapore on the 10th. During the voyage endeavours will be made to maintain radio communication with her from Calcutta Sandheads Diamond Island Table Island and Victoria Point Telegraph Offices. Telegrams will be accepted at eight per word subject to minimum of ten words or rupees five per telegram. (29-11-09).

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NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1909.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY.

THE report of the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay shows progress in all directions, especially with regard to primary education The number of pupils advanced from 749,000 to 793,000; of male pupils an increase of thirty thousand and females of nine thousand. The total expenditure on education in the Presidency, including Native States, amounted to Rs. 1,18,03,000, an increase of over four and a half lakhs over that recorded in the previous year. The number of collegiate institutions remained the same, but the number of students continued to rise. In the University examinations the disproportion between those appearing for the Arts degrees and that of applicants for the Science degree was even more marked than in previous years. While 524 candidates were examined for the degree of B.A., only twenty sought the degree of B.Sc. The proportion of passed, however, shows greater success on the side of Science, and it is anticipated that when plans, now under consideration, in conjunction with the University, for the utilisation of the sum at the disposal of Government for the improvement of Science teaching have been matured, the Governor-in-Council trusts that a large number of students will present themselves for the examination in Science subjects. With regard to Secondary Education, the Governor-in-Council, in the Resolution reviewing the report regrets to notice the several allusions to cases of indiscipline and disorderly conduct among the pupils attending this class of institution. In most cases the authorities responsible are considered to have acted with promptitude and discretion, and it is hoped that now the headmasters, managers and parents have before them the clear pronouncement of Government on this subject, such incidents will occur in decreasing number and that the action taken will be prompt and decisive. The report complains of the disorganisation caused by constant changes in the staff and the deterioration on the quality of masters recruited. The latter evil is shown to be most marked in Gujarat, where there are now many better paid openings and where the cost of living has risen enormously. It cannot be dealt with, says the Director of Public Intruction, unless and until funds become available for the improvement of secondary education. As regards changes in the staff we find that in one school there were ten transfers and six resignations in the course of the year and at the end of it six members of the staff were only temporarily engaged. Some men served only for a few days or weeks and then either resigned or were dispensed with. In another school eleven masters out of fifteen were changed in little more than a year As the Director remarks, these sojourners have done more harm than good to the schools.

Frequent changes alone are conducive to indiscipline. Boys will be boys and will test the mettle of any new master to the sacrifice of study. But the complaints of misbehaviour on the part of some of the pupils are of a more serious character. In Nasik, for example, political agitation renders the schoolmaster's task difficult, but the headmaster and his assistants are credited with exerting themselves strenuously to maintain discipline and, except that four boys were fined by the City Magistrate for disobeying an order, there was little to complain of in their conduct during the period under report. Dhulia is noted as another place where the maintenance of order presents special difficulties, and there was a serious breach of discipline in the Garud High School there which led to a number of boys being punished. In the Manual Training class of the Belgaum School, some of the boys had to be punished for a serious breach of discipline, while at the Bijapur High School it is recorded that an attempt was made to dissuade the boys from going to school, but promptly dealt with. Discipline at Broach is reported to have somewhat improved, but the school had sunk to an unsatisfactory state and, as may be imagined, constant changes in the staff do not make it easier to effect improvement. Of Godhra School we learn that, whilst the boys are rather indifferent to study, they are keen sportsmen and though without a proper play ground, managed to win the junior cricket cup. The lads apparently have grit in them and their indifference to study may not wholly be their fault. We are told the masters seem to have less pay and more work than those in most schools and are, therefore, probably less efficient. It is very difficult even to get temporary teachers for the Godhra Secondary School. Of the Victoria High School at Dharwar we are told that it suffered somewhat from the defection of two of the higher teachers and none of its eleven Matriculation candidates passed. Of the Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Schools, we regret to find that the Gokuldas Tejpal High School is reported to be inadequately supervised and inefficiently managed, and that "the reputation of some of the teaching" at the Aryan Education Society's High School is declared to be "dubious." The state of the Union High School at Surat is pronounced unsatisfactory; whilst other middle schools are described as being "of very modest merit."

Educational facilities for Europeans and Eurasians in the Presidency do not seem to be fully appreciated, and it is recorded that the number of schools for these classes has declined from 46 to 44. In these schools there are now 319 more girls than boys, for more boys are sent to England or to hill-stations in Northern India and Indian children attending European schools are more often girls than boys. The proportion would be higher, we are told, if the schools admitted all who applied, for there appears to be a growing desire on the part of well-to-do Indians to send their children to these schools. The Inspector of Schools, says the report, "has been told that in parts of Bombay there are Eurasian children of the lowest class running wild, and also in Poona. Such children resent anything in the nature of discipline, while the parents are indifferent, if not hostile. Speaking generally, domiciled European and Eurasian children leave school too early, without being able to write decent English and consequently find themselves ousted from good positions by Indians." We look in vain for any reference to this subject in the Resolution, but it is one of serious importance, and surely it is as necessary to give an eye to their needs as to those of children of the aboriginal tribes and of the depressed classes. We concur in the expression of gratification at the continued expansion of the work of the Department and agree that the extension of the facilities, for primary education is especially satisfactory. But can nothing be done to test the accuracy of what the Inspector is told, that of the Eurasian children who are running wild and of the domiciled European and Eurasian children who leave school too early, and, having ascertained that what he hears is true, can no provision, compulsory, or otherwise, be made for them?

BIGGEST SHIP CANAL OF THE WORLD. The Suez Canal—familiarly known to all of us in the East as *the* Canal—is soon to lose its pride of place, as the longest ship canal in the world. Of course the Nicaraguan route for the Isthmian Canal would beat it, if completed, with a total length of 170 miles, of which 121 is free navigation through the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua. The Suez Canal is nearly 100 miles long of which 25 is through shallow lakes. Neither of these, however, can anywhere approach in magnitude the great Georgian Bay Canal scheme, which Sir William Laurier has described as "Canada's next great national task," and which, there are indications, will probably be undertaken next year. Last spring the Ottawa Government resolved that as soon as their finances would permit they would commence upon the scheme, and the recent rejection of the offer of a British syndicate to construct the canal, strongly suggests that Government action is contemplated in the near future. It is a gigantic undertaking. It will have a length of 440 miles and its estimated cost is twenty millions sterling. A reference to the map will soon demonstrate its purpose. Extending from the Atlantic Ocean into the very heart of the North American continent, there is a natural waterway, over 1,000 miles long, consisting of the St. Lawrence River and an unbroken chain of huge inland seas in the following order:—From east to west—Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior. Lake Michigan does not form part of the chain but is rather a southern arm of Lake Huron. Unfortunately this natural waterway does not run direct to the sea, but takes a huge bend to the south around the Ontario Peninsula. If a ruler be laid across the map, however, from Duluth or Port Arthur, at the head of the lakes, to Montreal on the St Lawrence, it will be found that except for the four hundred and odd miles between Montreal and Georgian Bay on Lake Huron, the line drawn roughly east and west would pass over water the whole of the distance. In other words the proposed canal would provide a water route of almost geometrical straightness from the heart of the grain country to Montreal, the most important of the Canadian ocean ports.

The Ottawa Government has recently published a report, from which it appears that the new canal will not be constructed to take ocean-going steamers, but the peculiar type of vessel which plies on the great American lakes. These vessels are of large size, having a maximum tonnage of 12,000, but are quite unfitted by their construction for ocean passages. The engines are in the stern and not in the centre, as in the ocean-going craft, while the bow is reserved for the wheel-house and officers' quarters. Thus the whole 'midships section is one immense box, 500 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 25 feet deep. The deck is practically one big hatch, so that a boat lying along a wharf ready to unload resembles a box with the lid off. Transhipment is thus enormously facilitated and a big boat has been known to load 11,000 tons of ore and get under way in three hours. The canal, will present great engineering difficulties in spite of the fact that of the 440 miles of its length only 28 will be actual excavation. Difficulties will be occasioned by the enormous difference of level, which is no less than 697 feet. This will necessitate the construction of 27 or 28 locks which will afford the unusually high lifts of in one instance 50 feet and in several others 30 or 35 feet. The canal is to be 22 feet deep so as to accommodate lake steamers of 20 feet draught. The enormous services of such a waterway to the colony cannot be exaggerated. It will do more than anything to develope the enormous wheat exportation, of which Canada will be capable when her immense uncultivated cornlands are presently put under the plough.

AFRICAN COTTON. The British Cotton-growing Association, which has Sir Alfred Jones, the shipowner, as its President, is certainly making substantial progress in the development of the cotton industry in Africa. Reports which reach us by this mail must certainly give the members the greatest encouragement, and there is every reason to believe that if only Lancashire will provide the necessary further capital for development, Africa will prove capable of making up the deficiencies in the American supply to Lancashire, which are already seriously felt and are bound to increase in the future. In West Africa there has been a much better demand for cotton, especially lately, and during October about 2,000 bales were sold. Altogether since January 1st this year the sales in Lagos alone—which may be taken as representative of the rate of progress—amounted to 11,894 bales against 5,344 bales to the end of October last year and 8,254 bales in 1907. From British East Africa it was reported that the prospects are much improved, and in Uganda especially the production of cotton is increasing largely. It is expected that during the present season Uganda will produce at least 5,000 bales of 400lbs. each, and it is confidently predicted that this quantity will be materially increased in the near future. Shortly the Association will break new ground in the northern territories of the Gold Coast, where the Colonial Government has agreed to make a grant of £1,000 per annum towards the cost of establishing the industry. In Rhodesia little has yet been done, but the members of the Association feel that a high compliment was paid them by the letter, which was recently received from the British South Africa Company. The directors said they would subscribe £5,000 a year if the Association will provide an equal amount and undertake the management of the work. This was a very handsome offer and one which the Association much appreciated as expressing enthusiastic approval of their work and methods. The present state of the Association's finances, however, would not permit them to accept the offer at present. It is not likely though that the work will be very long delayed. Sir Alfred Jones' scheme for raising a further £150,000 capital is in progress and is gaining support, and there is every encouragement to proceed as soon as possible, for some few hundred bales of very superior cotton have already been shipped to the Association from North-Eastern Rhodesia, and the climate and soil there are reported to be most suitable. As to the new fund, an effort is now being made to induce the Imperial Government to grant £10,000 a year for five years provided that Lancashire finds a further capital of the amount mentioned above and on the Association developing and extending its work.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET. The result of the division on Lord Lansdowne's motion to refer the Budget to the people is as was anticipated, though the majority is considerably greater. It is noteworthy that some of the most distinguished and able Peers voted with the minority, not so much, perhaps, because they approved the Budget, as because they doubted the wisdom of the course of action proposed. They recognised, as does the majority, that the consequences of their action will be an agitation for the reform, if not the abolition, of the Lords as a Second Chamber. Whatever may be said to the contrary, their action is strictly constitutional, though determined by the votes of Peers who never before took any active part in the business of the Chamber and who merely went and" voted at their Party's call." Of these a vast number signed their own death-warrant as legislators, notwithstanding Lord Curzon's unintentional warning. There can be little doubt that one of the consequences of the struggle will be a reformed House of Lords "possessing elements of strength, which are at present denied it and supplemented from sources to which they cannot now turn." And the reformed Second Chamber will represent the stability, character and experience of the State and be even more independent, fearless and strong. This will come, whichever Party is returned into power at the General Election, though it will not be quite so speedily produced if Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour are to control the destinies of the nation, as if Mr. Asquith assumes direction. Nevertheless we doubt if it will be a matter of years. The Lords themselves admit the necessity of reform. As to the decision of the Government, not to issue writs for the constituencies where seats are now vacant, it must be remembered that it is economical to abandon all bye-elections as the prorogation of Parliament and a General Election are so near. It is also, from the point of view of the Government, prudent. The moral effect of one or two adverse polls would be enormous and other constituencies would follow like sheep through a gap in a hedge.

THE Honourable Mr. Justice Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., is re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University with effect from the 27th November.

THE death is announced of Mr. Syed Hezi Ali Imam, Barrister and Zamindar of the Gya.

THE Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund now exceeds over Rs. 57,000.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE LAND OF THE POOR. "If I were a poor man, I would rather be a poor man in India than in America." Such is the opinion which has been confided to an interwiever by an American tourist. India is really the poor man's country. It is poorer than the poorest country in Europe, namely, Turkey. The poor are here always with us and round about us. Outside large towns, they form almost an universal confederacy, barring a sprinkling of Banyas who prey upon the masses. Poverty in India is one vast democracy, in which the millions stand to one another much on the same level. Poverty is a badge of religious merit among the spiritual inhabitants of this land. It is a symbol of fraternity and equality. In Europe and America there is an appalling gulf between the enormously rich and the very poor and indigent; and between the two extremes there are again intermediate stages in great number. The situation is aggravated by their complex civilisation, with its attendant multiplication of wants, and an artificial existence. Our wants in India are few, and our life is simple. I say this particularly with reference to the masses.

POVERTY IN EAST AND WEST. Because India is poor, therefore it is not necessarily unhappy. It would be a fallacy to compare its average income with that of a western country, and draw an inference from the figures on a purely arithmetical basis. The cost of living and the mode of life, the climate and the relative value and purchasing power of money, are essential factors in ascertaining the real economic condition of a country. In spite of our economic progress, there is more poverty and wretchedness than what may be described as a fair average. But I fancy that the man in a state of abject indigence in the West is far more miserable than his fellow in the East, and the American who said that if he were a poor man, he should prefer to be a native of India, seems to have a glimmering of this truth. The wants of the Westerner, even when brought down to an irreducible minimum, are far more numerous than those of the Indian in the same condition. The Indian cannot have an idea of the dread with which the needy native of the West regards the approach of winter, which comes only to multiply his miseries. He must have a sufficient supply of clothes and fuel to keep him warm, and more food for his sustenance. In this season commences the "winter of discontent" of the unemployed. Unemployment in the West spells want and hunger and despair. In India so very little can keep a man going, he has so many kinsfolk and caste-people to support him, that he may remain for an indefinite period without employment, and need not distress himself so much as his poor brother of the West. The untutored Indian cultivator and working man is thriftless and improvident, and he can afford to be so. If he is employed in town, he will leave service and go to his native village on the slightest pretext, where if he has a bit of ancestral land belonging to the family, he may go his own way and care for nobody. Even though he may be landless, he has friends and relations, who will not let him starve. There is a prudent co-operative spirit among the poor of India, who are ready to sustain and support one another in the hour of need. The masses, though poor, are patient and contented. Their exemplary behaviour, their quiet, uncomplaining endurance, when the land is scourged by famine, are deeply touching. Yes, the poor man's lot in the East is more bearable than in the West. We have our reward in consequence of the simple, natural life we have inherited from our ancestors. I met some years ago an American, the commander of a vessel, who expressed a sentiment directly opposed to that which is the subject of this paragraph. He said he would rather be a lamp-post in his own native land than a human being in India. He was, of course, looking at the question from quite a different point of view.

THE MISSIONARY IN INDIA. "Brother, are you saved?" is the question with which the Christian Missionary is wont to accost the Indian. He is, let us fancy, a spare, mild-looking man, who enters into conversation with you in a gentle, persuasive, tone of voice. He is in deep earnest, being animated by a profound conviction of the nobility of his divine mission. He is immersed in the belief that there is but one road to salvation, and that is through Christ. He carries under his arm, or in a wallet, religious tracts in different vernaculars and also in English, which he freely distributes among the people around. He knows that the seed is cast often on stony ground; but he is confident that a seed here and a seed there will sprout forth into a goodly plant, and will ultimately bear fruit. Indians treat his advances, each according to his own temperament. The disputatious will enter into a vehement argument with him. Another will listen to him for a while with good-humoured politeness, and then depart unconvinced and unregenerate. A third, not blessed with delicacy of feeling, will incline to be flippant and offensive. The typical missionary bears it all with resignation and composure. He knows that it all comes in the day's work. He sighs for the poor, misguided Indian; he prays for light to enter into the dark recesses of his soul, and passes on. Indians of culture and refinement are glad to meet the missionary. They are happy to find in him a somewhat different man from the average European. He is courteous and urbane, meek and gentle. In him there is no aloofness, which, indeed, would be at variance with his calling. For an ordinary Indian to find a European ready to associate with him, for the time being, on equal terms, is a novel and grateful experience. It is an experience still more grateful when the missionary is a European lady; for an Indian, however refined and educated he may be, may go through life without having an opportunity of exchanging a single word with one. The Indian with a sensitive soul, therefore, feels something akin to gratitude, when an English woman is found to take, for any reason, a human interest in him, and come closer to his life and home. Some of the ways of the Salvation Army are fantastic and ludicrous. But they are swayed by a deep under-current of sympathy with their fellowmen, a desire to uplift the degraded and rescue the fallen, which commands the respect and admiration of the thoughtful in East and West alike. They endeavour to speed their work by identifying themselves more nearly with the natives, assuming their garments in token of the spirit which moves them.

"WORLD-WIDE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR." I have an admiration for the earnestness, sincerity and self-sacrificing zeal of the best type of missionaries. I admit the great good they have achieved in certain fields. But I cannot share their enthusiastic optimism as a proselytizing agency in this country. They point to figures with the object of showing that their work here has been eminently fruitful, and they build thereon the confident expectation that in its own good time, all India will be evangelized. Their success lies chiefly among the lowest and most despised classes. "Come unto me all who are weary and heavy-laden," was the noble message of Jesus, and the poor and the afflicted gathered round him, and found their healing. Even so the submerged and the depressed in India will find in Christianity a haven of peace and rest. They are driven from Hinduism by the contempt and arrogance of the higher castes, and the success of the missionaries among them is chiefly due to this circumstance. Hindus themselves are now beginning to realize the situation, and better treatment is advocated for the Pariahs, in order that they might be saved to Hinduism. Beyond these classes, the missions can make no appreciable progress in India. But they think that their enthusiasm will move mountains, and the World-wide Christian Endeavour Convention, which held its sittings lately in Agra, was animated by a spirit of boundless confidence. It was stated that in India the missionaries felt, as if they were in their own home, that their dominating idea was "Christ for India, and India for Christ." The Rev. Herbert Anderson, President of the Christian Endeavour Branch in India, told his audience that "Christians must enter into all the life, moral, political and spiritual, of India, and must humble themselves, if need be, to get in closer."

CAN INDIA BE EVANGELIZED? There was no lack of lofty sentiments in the speeches delivered at the Convention, such as might warm the heart even of the heathen. But I never can believe that Christianity will ever make an impression upon India, as a whole. With all the Christian endeavour of all the missions at work in this country, this home of ancient faiths will remain true to its own beliefs, superstitions and ceremonials. They are a part of the lives of the people. They are in their flesh and blood. They enter into their daily thought and practice. With the progress of education, the advance of the spirit of patriotism and swadeshism, the missionaries will find increased obstacles in their path. Educated Indians have learnt to perceive that there are missionaries and missionaries. They can distinguish the man, who has taken up the calling simply as a profession, from him who is a true servant of Christ, faithfully carrying out his Master's behests in all His words and deeds. They see that Christianity has rival and jarring sects, even within its own fold. The President of the Convention said they all belonged to the caste of the Lord Jesus Christ. But in practice we see them divided into castes, social and sectarian. When we see bishops, living in mansions and driving about in splendid equipages, dwell in their sermons on the virtues of poverty and humility; when we see church dignitaries, exhibiting the splendour of health and luxury, uttering fundamental truths concerning the equality of all men before God, the vanities of the world and salvation as the one supreme end of life, we, of another faith, are unable to reconcile the man with his utterances, and feel perplexed in our mind. The educated Indian, with his thoughtful, inquiring mind, will then be less disposed than his simple brother to adopt Christianity. He will refuse to believe that there is but one road to salvation, and may say that we all belong—Christians, Hindus, Parsis and Musalmans, white, black, brown and yellow,—to one universal caste under God Almighty.

DION

THE PALTON ROAD PLOT AND THE MAHOMED SABOO SIDICK MUSAFARKHANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In May 1907, the Collector of Bombay enquired from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, through the Municipal Commissioner, whether the Corporation would be willing to hand over a portion of the Gilder Tank plot to Government to allow the building of a Musafarkhana, as several Mussalman gentlemen were looking for a site for a Mussafarkhana.

When the subject was brought before the Corporation, the matter was referred to a Committee of the Corporation.

During the interval before the members of the Committee visited the plot under reference, several petitions were sent to the Corporation as well as to the Commissioner protesting against the plot being allowed to be used for a Musafarkhana. One of the petitions was from the worshippers of the Shrine of Kabir Panth who in their petition stated that the Shrine had been in existence over a century and that every morning and evening at sunrise and sunset and also during other hours of the day and night, sometimes oftener on sacred days, Bhajans are sung and ceremonies performed with the ringing of bells and playing of musical instruments—that the hours of the Bhajans will coincide with the hours of Nimaz of the Hajis said to be imbued with religious fervour and in case any unfortunate disturbance took place between Hindus and Mahomedans, there might not only be a breach of the peace, but something much more serious.

After the petition was sent the members of the Committee met on the Gilder Tank plot to see for themselves and to discuss the matter. Among the members who were present were Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Dunn, Ibrahim Rahimulla, Faalbhai M. Chinoy, Salamboy K. Barodawalla, Haji Sulleman A. Wahed, Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, A. M. Tod, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, the Municipal Commissioner and the Secretary.

At the meeting, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimulla proposed that the Gilder Tank plot should be recommended for the Musafarkhana. All the members supported the proposal of Mr. Ebrahim except Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy who opposed it stating that the Gilder Tank plot was most unsuitable for the purpose and giving at the same time his reason, for the same as follows:—

1. The Gilder Tank plot is inconveniently situated, very far from the heart of the Mahomedan locality.

2. That the plot selected for the Musafarkhana should be very close to the Docks, and nearer to the Disinfecting Shed, because the inconvenience to the Hajis on the day of their embarkation would be considered more seriously as on the day when they have to go the Disinfecting Shed most of them have to remain awake for the whole previous night making preparations, especially about their luggage, etc., &c. The above hardships were mentioned before the Committee, but they were laughed out as being exaggerated by Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, by most of the Mahomedan members with one exception, and that was Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, who strongly corroborated Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy's views and the great hardships undergone by the Hajis on the day of their embarkation.

3. If the Musafarkhana was close to the Docks, the Mahomedan community, especially the Hajis, would save thousands of rupees every year in carriage &c.

4. That as the Hajis were coming in larger numbers by the G. I. P. Railway than by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, though Mr. Ibrahim Rahimulla very forcibly placed before the Committee that the larger numbers were coming to the Grant Road Station by the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

5. That if the Musafarkhana were nearer to the Docks, the Hajis would be near to the Mahomedan locality and the Mosque.

6. That if the Musafarkhana were allowed to be built on the Gilder Tank plot, there being side by side the temple of the Hindu Kabir Panth, there would continually be friction between the two communities i.e. Hindus and Mahomedans, as long as the Musafarkhana and the Hindu temple exist. Though at the time other Mahomedan members were divided in their opinion all the other non-Mahomedan members of the Committee came to the same opinion as Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, and they also expressed the opinion that the site to be selected for this purpose should be somewhere nearer to the Docks and not on the Gilder Tank plot. Even then Mr. Ibrahim Rahimulla was very pronounced regarding this plot being selected and recommended it to the Corporation as being the best site for that purpose.

At this stage, the meeting at Gilder Tank was dissolved was to meet again at the Corporation Hall to discuss the matter further.

The Committee met afterwards at the Corporation Hall and came to the conclusion to recommend the following to the Corporation:—

"That regarding the proposal to hand over the site of the Gilder Tank for a Musafarkhana they beg to report that after careful consideration of the question and after personally inspecting the locality, they come to the conclusion with the concurrence of the Commissioner that the site in question is not suitable for the proposed Musafarkhana. It seems to the Committee that the site most suitable for a Musafarkhana from every point of view is the Palton Road site towards the Northern end of the old Native Infantry Lines belonging to Government which the Committee understand can be easily made available for a Musafarkhana. The Committee are of opinion that whatever site is selected it should be in the vicinity of the Docks, etc."

The above proposal and the recommendations of the Committee was moved in the Corporation by Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy that the Report dated 28th July 1908 of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 2268, dated 11th July 1907 regarding a proposal to hand over the site of the Gilder Tank for a Musafarkhana, be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action.

It seems that a long time after this, one of the Trustees of the late Mr. Mahomed Saboo Sidick may have asked Mr. Ibrahim Rahimulla to wait upon His Excellency the Governor as to the increased area required for that purpose, and thus it came that Mr. Ibrahim Rahimulla's name was mentioned in the speech given by Mr. Hormusji Vakil, one of the Trustees of the late Mr. Mahomed Saboo Sidick, and naturally His Excellency was expected to say something about him. This is now being used to help Mr. Ibrahim Rahimulla in the forthcoming Legislative Council Election.

I want to state frankly and to impress on the general public that apart from other serious inconveniences of the Hajis what would have been the consequences if Mr. Ebrahim Rahimulla's ardent proposals were carried out and the Gilder Tank plot had been selected for the Musafarkhana, and whether the area available at the Gilder Tank would have been sufficient to meet the requirements.

—Your, etc.,

H.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Huge Majority.

MEMORABLE SCENE.

MR. ASQUITH'S CONDEMNATION OF THE LORDS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne's motion for the reference of the Budget to the country has been adopted by 350 votes to 75.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

On the resumption of the debate in the House of Lords this evening, the Archbishop of York reluctantly differed from the Primate and felt compelled by the course of the debate to abandon his proposed abstention and to vote against Lord Lansdowne. He failed to see that the Budget was bad enough to justify the unprecedented course proposed.

Nevertheless, referring to speeches like that of Mr. Lloyd-George at Limehouse, he condemned the levity and recklessness with which grave problems had been treated. If a serious contest were provoked, the whole responsibility could not be justly laid on the supporters of Lord Lansdowne's amendment. The Archbishop went on to declare that the adoption of the amendment would gravely endanger the claim of the Lords to control legislation.

LORD CURZON'S VIEWS.

Lord Curzon warmly denied that the Unionists were indifferent to social questions. The Budget, he declared, tended not to social regeneration but to social demoralisation. It was untrue that Lord Lansdowne's amendment was due to the pressure of a section of the Lords headed by himself and Lord Milner.

Even if they passed the Budget they would not escape the Constitutional controversy to which they were committed. The question of the Lords, in any case, would be the prominent issue of the Election. He hoped that their Lordships would not allow themselves to be condemned unheard, but would explain on many platforms the reasons for their action.

Among the reasons for not accepting Lord Rosebery's lame and impotent conclusion, he pointed out that it would possibly mean two years more of inadequate defence, and at the General Election people, instead of respecting the Lords for their action, would more likely have condemned them for cowardice.

Lord Curzon continued: "The Government's claim was that the Lords must pass a measure, however dangerous or Socialistic, if it were included in the Budget. Surrender to that claim would mean a single-Chamber system. It was the inherent right of the Second Chamber as a last resort to compel reference to the people."

He hoped that one of the consequences of the struggle would be a reformed House of Lords possessing elements of strength which were at present denied it, supplemented from sources to which they could not now turn. He was confident that the people would insist that a Second Chamber was essential, not as an impotent ridiculous phantom, only able to delay, but a Second Chamber representing, as the present House had endeavoured to do for centuries, the stability, character and experience of the State, and even more independent, fearless and strong.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present during Lord Curzon's speech, which was received with loud cheers and some clapping of hands.

In the course of the debate in the House of Lords, Lord Courtney said the referendum would not be, as the Lords desired, confined to the Budget, but would include limitations of the power of the Lords.

Lord Goschen, though a Free Trader, supported the amendment.

Lord Grimthorpe said if the Budget were Socialistic, Socialism was not so bad, and they could do with a little more of it.

Lord Cawdor vigorously supported the amendment.

LORD CREWE CLOSES THE DEBATE.

Lord Crewe, who wound up the debate, warned the Lords that they were steering the ship to collision with another, namely, the Commons, which they would find bigger and stronger than their own. He dwelt on the opinion which was likely to be entertained in the over-seas dominions, where the action of the Lords was absolutely unintelligible. If the people approved the action of the Lords, their fellow-subjects in those dominions would not look to the Mother of Parliaments, but would ask if the citizens of the Old Country were fitted for responsible government.

The Opposition were committing the most tragical blunder. Lord Crewe said that the majority of the Cabinet, including Mr. Lloyd-George, had been throughout more sanguine than himself that the Bill would pass, thus proving that there was no conspiracy to force a quarrel with the Lords. The position of the Liberal Ministers in the House of Lords was almost impossible.

All the years he had been in the House, he did not remember a single case of his suggestions having the slightest effect. The Lords and Commons had for many years jogged along together. After to-night they would be rarely on speaking terms. The Government did not welcome the crisis, but they were prepared to face it, because the interests of the country and the Empire depended on the maintenance of a reasonable balance of the governing powers of the State.

Whether the Government was re-elected or not, they would henceforth work to obtain guarantees, if necessary guarded by statute, to prevent indiscriminate destruction of legislation on which to-night's work put the climax and crown.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The result of the division on Lord Lansdowne's amendment was received with applause. There was some hissing in the Public Galleries.

The Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Chester, St. Asaph and Birmingham voted with the minority. The Bishop of Lincoln voted with the majority.

Enormous forces of Police were in attendance outside the House in anticipation of a demonstration, but the crowd, which did not exceed 4,000, behaved in an orderly manner throughout, received the result in silence and dispersed quietly. A mounted posse patrolled Berkeley Square and the vicinity to protect Lansdowne House and the residences of the nobility.

Numbers of unmounted Police were distributed throughout Mayfair and hundreds of reserves were concealed in mews and other buildings.

By midnight, Parliament was completely surrounded by Police, who moved the crowd to Trafalgar Square. The people were good-humoured, some cheering Mr. Lloyd-George and groaning against Lord Lansdowne.

A meeting of the Cabinet will be held to-day, after which Mr. Asquith goes to Sandringham to see His Majesty. He will return in the evening.

The Privy Council to prorogue Parliament will be held at Sandringham to-morrow. It will consist only of Lord Wolverhampton, Lord Crewe and Sir Dighton Probyn.

LATER.

The comments of newspapers on the rejection of the Budget follow party lines. Headlines "Suicide of the Lords," "Reprobation, Coup d'Etat," "Shabby Class Selfishness," indicate the view of the Liberals, while the Unionists are largely emphasising the Imperial aspect of the conflict which they declare is not merely a party struggle.

The *Times* says that the position of the tea duty is causing much concern among merchants, a number of whom consider that Government ought to refuse to deliver tea out of bond without demanding payment of duty, but the majority prefer to pay under protest without prejudice.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith has postponed going to Sandringham. When he entered the House of Commons to-day the Ministerialists rose and cheered him. He announced that he will move to-morrow, "That the action of the House of Lords, in refusing to pass the financial provisions for the year is a breach of the Constitution and usurpation of the rights of the Commons." (Loud cheers). The House then adjourned.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

It has been agreed to abandon all bye-elections.

THE WRECK OF THE "AHMADI."

Passengers Sent to Bombay.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The passengers and crew of the "Ahmadi," which was recently wrecked near Mombasa, sailed yesterday for Bombay.

INSURANCE COMBINE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

An arrangement has been concluded by which the Phœnix Assurance Company will absorb the Law Life Assurance Company.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Better Foreign Relations.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The German Reichstag was opened to-day. The speech from the Throne announces various social bills, including an extension of Imperial State insurance. It refers to the prolongation of the Anglo-German Commercial arrangement and expresses satisfaction at the spirit in which the arrangement between France and Germany with regard to Morocco is being carried out. It is confident that the continuance of the Triple Alliance will conduce to the preservation of peace.

SPORT AT ETON.

Long Record Broken.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

At Eton Wall game to-day, the Collegers beat Oppidans by 14 to nil, scoring a goal, for the first time since 1885.

THE VICTORIAN WHEAT CROP.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

A Melbourne telegram states that the Victorian wheat crop is estimated at 28½ millions of bushels, of which twenty millions will be available for export.

THE COTTON TRADE.

India the only Bright Spot.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association was held yesterday. Mr. MacAlister said there was still grave anxiety in the cotton trade owing to prospective scarcity and American speculation. The one bright spot was India. Should the prospective increase in Indian crop be realised, it would go a great way to tide over the threatened scarcity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 1.

It seems likely that the demand for Indian cotton will be exceptionally great when the exporting season sets in. Not only is there serious shortage in the American crop, but Egypt is expected to supply 50,000 tons less than last year.

The ravages of the boll worm seem to be chiefly responsible for the smaller yield in the Lower Nile Valley. It may be noted as an extraordinary development arising from the critical position of the trade that the American mills are said to be enquiring for Indian cotton.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

Government Action to be Taken.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

Reuter wires from Sydney that the Government announced in the Assembly, that it was determined immediately to intervene in the strike, taking the necessary coal for the public services. It would exhaust every constitutional power to secure settled conditions.

LATER.

Sydney telegrams report that the Labour Members moved a vote of censure on the Government on the ground that the proposed action is absolutely inadequate to the public requirements.

Sixty steamers are now laid up at Sydney.

THE TEA TRADE AND DUTY.

A Difficulty and Its Solution.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

A deputation of the tea trade waited on Mr. Lloyd-George yesterday. The *Daily Chronicle* states:—"It is expected in some quarters that tea can be imported free of duty. So it can, but there is nothing to prevent the new Parliament passing a retrospective Act to enable the State to recover duty on all tea imported since the prorogation."

STORM IN JAPAN.

Much Damage Done.

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 30.

Tokio telegrams state that a fierce storm has been raging at Shimonoseki. A Japanese vessel has foundered and it is believed all have been lost. Twenty-five have been washed ashore.

KISHOREGANJ SWADESHI CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KISHOREGANJ, DECEMBER 1.

Judgment was given to-day in the Kishoreganj Swadeshi case, both the accused being discharged for want of evidence and the case was declared to be one of trade jealously.

THE TENALI BOMB CASE APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 1.

The appeal preferred by Cnukkapalli Ramiah who had been convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge, Guntur Division, and sentenced to death in connection with the Tenali Bomb case, was taken up for hearing at the Madras High Court to-day before Justices Benson and Abdur Rahim. Mr. Sundara Iyer appeared for the appellant and Mr. Richmond represented the Crown. The former opened the case by dealing with the evidence of the Inspector of Explosives. The case is proceeding.

EDUCATION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

For some time past the Corporation of Calcutta has been in active correspondence with the Department of Public Instruction for assuming control and responsibility over primary and technical education, and a Special Committee of the Corporation has now reported the scheme as impracticable. It was finally decided to appoint a Sub-Committee to meet informally the representatives of the Educational Department and advise the Special Committee as to (1) how best the present grant can be utilised to provide primary and industrial education for the existing school-going population; (2) what is required for the education for the whole population requiring it: (3) the feasibility of free education in schools under municipal control; (4) the machinery for such control and inspection; and (5) the expenditure necessary to undertake full control of education in Calcutta.

PROSECUTIONS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, NOVEMBER 30.

The trial commenced to-day before the Additional Magistrate Dacca, of Promothanath Mukherji under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. Bail was allowed.

MANIKGANJ, NOVEMBER 30.

The absconding accused in the Baila riot case have surrendered. They appeared before the Sub-Divisional Officer, Manikganj, to-day.

RANGPUR, DECEMBER 1.

Yesterday Mr. Vas, Magistrate of Rangpur, heard the Nilphamary students case. Out of the eight accused, seven have been discharged. Judgment on Satyendra will be delivered on the 8th December.

"DESHSEWAK" SEDITION CASE APPEAL.

Yeotmal Pleader's Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DECEMBER 1.

Shambhu Rao Gadgil's appeal in Deshsewak newspaper sedition comes from hearing in the High Court on 7th instant.

The case regarding the withdrawal of the sanad of Madhao Shrisari Anne, B A., LL.B., Pleader of Yeotmal, who was bound down to keep the peace under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, comes on for hearing in the High Court on 4th instant.

TWO EUROPEAN BURGLARS CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

Two Europeans, Khane alias Midlock and Howood alias Bowden, were sentenced to-day by the Second Presidency Magistrate to two years' and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively for a burglary committed by them on 16th October last at 4 Dacre's Lane in the room of Mr. G. Hughes.

THE transport "Rohilla" arrived at Karachi yesterday from Southampton with drafts.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Election Activities.

PAY OF THE NEW MEMBERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

Revised rules and regulations are now under preparation for pay and allowance of additional members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, both official and non-official, and these will be shortly made public. Hitherto an official member from outside Calcutta has drawn ordinary provincial pay plus Rs. 666 per month, while a non-official has drawn Rs. 1,000 per mensem provided that with travelling allowance and salary not more than Rs. 5,000 in all was drawn by a single individual. In future their allowance will be somewhat reduced and that an all round daily allowance for all members will be promptly introduced.

It is understood that official nominations, for the Imperial Council which are in the patronage of the Viceroy are not likely to be announced till January. There seems to be a general idea, however, that all the Secretaries to the Government of India will be elevated to the position of members and the privilege of styling themselves Honourables.

DACCA, DECEMBER 1.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by the District Board of Dacca Division for a seat in the local Legislative Council from the District Boards of Backerganj, Messrs. P. L. Roy, Barrister, Moulvi Faslaluc, Nibaran Chandradas Gupta and Chandhuri Ismail Khan. From Faridpur, Rahamatjan Choudhuri, from Mymensingh Moulvi Ismail Khan and Khan Bahadur Nawabali Choudhuri. The following gentlemen have been nominated by the municipalities of Dacca going for a seat in the local Council. Peary Lal Das, Pleader, and Knajeh Mahomed Yusuf from the Dacca Municipality. Fazlal Haq, Nibaran Das, Rajani Kanta Das from Barieal, Prokash Chandra Nandi and Girish Chandra Chakraverti from Kishorganj, Abdul Rahaman and Mahomed Ekram, from Jhalakati, Nawab Sir Salimullah will not stand for any Council.

Rai Bahadur Musshi Pragnarainn has agreed to represent the Cawnpur Chamber on the Provincial Council, if elected.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 1.

To-day's *Fort St. George Gazette* publishes rules for the discussion of matters of general public interest and also those governing interpellation in the Madras Legislative Council.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 1.

The contest for the University seat in the Punjab Council is going to be a keen one. There are six candidates in the field namely, Rai Bahadur Shadilal, Barrister, Mr. Robson, Principal, Government College, Mr. Rudra, Principal, Stephen's College, Khan Bahadur Mahommad Shafi and Fazli Hossein, Barrister and Fazl Din, Pleader.

For the Cis-Sutlej for the Punjab Council Rai Bahadur Sreekrishen Das and Wazir Singh were nominated at Delhi; Izaz Hossain nominated at Ambala and Ahah Shah at Ludhiana, Naraindas Khunnah, son of the late Jagannath Khanna, stands for the Punjab Chamber of Commerce seat.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 30.

The first elections to the new Councils took place in Kaiser Bagh, Baradari, to-day, when a Talukdar of Oudh met under the auspices of the British Indian Association and unanimously elected the Rajah of Partabgarh to the Imperial Council and the Rajah of Balrampur to the Provincial Council. There was a very large gathering of Talukdars, some of them having risen even from the sick bed to be present.

The Rajah of Mahmudabad and the Rajah of Jehangirbad proposed and seconded the candidates.

SURENDRA NATH BANNERJEE AND NEW COUNCILS.

Attitude of the Moderate Leaders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

It is understood that Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee wrote a letter to Sir Edward Baker expressing his deep gratitude for the removal of his disqualification and explaining his position with regard to Council elections. It appears that at a conference of the leaders of the Moderate party held was on the 18th instant it was decided, in view of his disqualification, a the general tenor of the regulations as they affect the educated community and of the fact that several leaders stand disqualified Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji should not stand as a candidate. He feels himself bound by this discussion to which he was a party. Nevertheless in view of His Honour's order he again consulted his friends and the general opinion of the majority of them was that having regard to public feeling he should not stand. It is altogether a mistake to imagine that leaders of the Moderate party intend boycotting the Councils. Many of them feel that if they were to join the Councils they would violently go against public opinion and forfeit their confidence. In course of his letter Mr. Bannerjee wrote: "I beg you will kindly convey to Sir Edward Baker an expression of my deep gratitude for the kindly consideration which in this (removal of disqualification) and in other matters I have always received at His Honour's hands."

MAHOMEDAN GRATITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 1.

The Executive Council of the United Provinces Moslem League at a meeting held on 27th November here thanked Government for the concessions to Mahomedans, expressed willingness to co-operate in the mixed electorates and gratefulness for appointing Mr. Amir Ali, Privy Councillor, and congratulates Mr. Amir Ali on his appointment.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have elected the Hon'ble M. De P Webb to the Bombay Legislative Council.

THE British Indian Association have elected Raja Partab Bahadur Singh C.I.E. as their representative on the new Imperial Council and Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Pershad Singh, K.C.I.E., to represent them on the U. P. Provincial Council. A Chittagong telegram says a close contest for the Imperial Council is going on at that centre between Sayed Shams-ul-Huba and Nawab Ali Chqubug.

THE electrical arrangement in connection with the drilling apparatus for the Malakand tunnel are so well advanced, that work can be begun very shortly. The drilling will be confined at first to the head of the tunnel through which the waters of the Swat River will be eventually led for irrigation purposes into the country south-east of Dargai.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Population and Army.

BERLIN, NOVEMBER, 20.

THE well-known German Army Surgeon, Dr. S. von Schjerning, has just published an extremely interesting work on the health of the German people and its influence on the Army. As everything connected with the physical health of the recruits passes through his hands, he is of necessity a first class authority on this subject. Dr. von Schjerning is not of the opinion that the pessimistic ideas prevailing in many classes of the community in Germany on this subject are justified. It has been the general opinion for some time past that the physical standard of the nation has been going backwards. Schjerning denies that such is the case, but adds that it is a difficult but important task to keep the standard of recruits up to the same level as before if not to increase it. He readily admits, that the more the years of school work are prolonged, and the higher the mental standard exacted, the less will become the supply of able-bodied recruits. It is, therefore, the duties of the educational authorities to see that the strain of additional mental work is counteracted by a proportionate amount of physical exercise. Already much more is being done in this direction than was formerly the case. An equal amount of attention has also of late been given to another problem, which is of equal importance for the maintenance of the Army at its proper strength, namely the difficulty of fighting against infant mortality. Schjerning states the interesting fact, that not alone is the actual loss of infant life prejudicial to the recruiting problem, as can be readily seen, but that the recruits coming from a district, where the rate of infant mortality is a high one, are physically less fit than those coming from a locality where the infant death-rate is lower. As is well known, the German Empress has for some years past placed herself at the head of the movement which is endeavouring to combat this evil. The good work has already met with success, and it is to be hoped that the future will see even greater improvements.

Great success has attended the efforts that have been made to reduce the death-rate in the German Army itself. A generation ago the death-rate among those actually serving with the colours was 2/3 higher than at present. Schjerning is in a position to state with pride that the rate of mortality in the German Army is lower than in that of any other European power. This is the more remarkable, as the German climate is far from being one of the best in Europe, and the soldier in continually subjected to the inclemency of the elements during his period of service.

It is to be hoped that this decrease of mortality in the German Army will become still larger. In the first place everything in the way of sanitary improvements will be done that is possible, and secondly every year brings a larger supply of recruits so that a more careful selection can be made. The annual increase of population in Germany amounts to about 900,000, so that the Army could be increased by 10,000 men, without in any way adding to the percentage of those selected. Such, however, is not the case, on the contrary, of late years there has been a tendency to decrease the proportionate peace footing of the German Army which decrease is likely to continue. Consequently, the supply of recruits increases every year at a more rapid rate than the number of soldiers required, with the result that the work of picking and choosing can be exercised with greater care than ever. Naturally, the stronger and healthier the soldier, the better is he able to stand the wear and tear of military life, and the less his likelihood of falling ill.

In France a directly contrary state of affairs prevails. It has continually increased its peace establishment without any corresponding increase of population having taken place. Last year a small increase of population was recorded, owing to the birth-rate slightly exceeding the death-rate, but the current year has witnessed another set back in this direction. During the first half of 1909 the death-rate in France has increased without any definite cause in the shape of any particular epidemic disease. The number of births on the contrary, has decreased with the result that the number of deaths surpasses the number of births by 26,000. Taken by itself this figure is not a high one, but any symptom of a decreasing population is of great importance for a country like France, which is anxious to see the number of its defenders on the increase. As a result of being obliged to pass a large number of physically unfit owing to the decline of the population, it follows that the rate of mortality in the Army is an an extremely high one, and that a terribly high percentage of soldiers prove unable to withstand the hardships of military life, and have consequently to discharged before their time is up. The comparatively high death-rate, and the large number dischared for physical incapacity are, without a doubt, to be attributed to the low standard of general health and physique set by the military authorities, for it must be admitted that the sanitary arrangments in the French Army have greatly improved of late. For example typhus, that former terror of the French soldier, has been almost completely eradicated. Under no circumstances can the high death-rate in the French Army be attributed to lack of proper sanitation.

CONSUMPTIVES IN GERMAN SANATORIUMS.

Whereas the first preparations discovered by Dr. Koach proved either doubtful, or even sometimes injurious in their workings, of late years the use of these serums has led to satisfactory and reliable results. The Berlin Labourers' Insurance Institute consequently opened a special sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis in 1908, and so satisfactory were the results obtained during the first year of its existence, that it is essential that the treatment in question should be generally introduced for the benefit of all sufferers among the lower classes. The former objection which existed among patients to undergoing this form of treatment, on the ground of its danger, is now no longer met with, as a knowledge of the successful results obtained, is gradually spreading among the working classes.

It has been definitely proved that the employment of "Tuberkulin" is the surest means by which to ascertain, in the initial stages, whether there is tuberculosis present or not. This can now be done in the department set aside for preliminary treatment, without any danger of fever in such cases where tuberculosis is in reality present. If applied carefully and in conjunction with generally improved conditions and diet, no harmful symptoms are recorded. It has proved possible to entirely destroy all signs of consumption, in a case where tuberculosis was clearly defined, after a treatment of from 1 to 2 week's; of course we are only speaking of patients in the initial stages of the disease. Figures show that no less than half the number of patients suspected of being consumptives have been discharged within a short space of time eithes because no tuberculosis proved to be present or because all symptoms had thus early been eradicated. It is now suggested that all doctors should subject their patients to the treatment practised in the preliminary treatment ward of these sanatoriums, the moment they defect any abnormal symptoms in the lungs, and that without waiting for any definite symptoms of tuberculosis to develop. The fact that this is likely to lead to a great crowding of these preliminary treatment wards, is no argument against it: since such patients as live in sanitary houses need only pass the hours between 9-30 and 6 o'clock in the evening at these institutions, in order to undergo the full treatment, and can return every evening to their homes.

Those who are seriously ill must be admitted as in-patients and undergo a hygienic-dietetic cure, in addition to which they will be regularly injected with the Tuberkulin serum. Even when the disease has reached the second and third stages, favourable results have been obtained by the use of Tuberkulin, consequently the authorities feel themselves justified in turning any patients who refuse to undergo this treatment out of the sanatoriums. Out of 4,000 cases the number of those objecting only amounted to 6. The treatment, of course, lasts somewhat longer. On an average it lasts, in the case of males, 68 1-2 days, in that of females 74 days. In the case of 444 patients, the treatment lasted as long as 3 months. An eigth of the men and less than a tenth of the women were discharged as incurable, although even in such cases, with few exceptions, they put on from 10 to 12 pounds in weight. Some 40 per cent. of the men, but strangely enough only 12 per cent. of the women, were able to return to the full discharge of their daily duties. The reason why the number of those discharged as "better" is so large, comes from the fact that many of the patients could again follow their daily employment, only appearing regularly every Saturday afternoon to be injected with the serum.

It is especially agreeable to be able to record that the lasting effect of cures brought about by injections of Tuberkulin, is greater than in the case of cures effected by some other form of treatment. Those cured are asked to present themselves every 6 months at the institution for the purpose of examination and to be rendered still further immune by another injection.

The great expense necessitated by this form of treatment, in comparison with other methods, will be equalised by the fact that the National Insurance Union will have far fewer pensions to pay. The amount of those previously incapacitated from earning their livings owing to tuberculosis of the lungs, amounted in the case of men to one-sixth, and in that of women to one-eighth of the whole number of those incapacitated, and who are entitled to relief. In the future these figures will be considerably reduced.

The Convalescent Home for Consumptives at Beelitz and the Institute for Consumptives at Lichtenberg, in both of which this new method of treatment has been systematically applied have, by making the results of this treatment public after a trial of one year, opened up a new way of combating with success this scourge of all factory workers. The medical profession must attentively study this new method of treatment by injections of Tuberkulin, as introduced by the Berlin Insurance Union.

DESERTS THAT CONCEAL MILLIONS.

"Deserts that conceal millions": This description might be applied to the moorlands, if we are to believe the promises of modern science with regard to their ultimate exploitation. In any case the utilisation of the moorlands is a question of great importance for national economists. America, Northern Asia and in Europe, especially Russia, Scandinavia, Ireland, Holland and Germany, are more or less rich in vast stretches of moorland. In Holland the cultivation of the moorlands has been systematically pursued for a long time past. In Holland the turf is taken for the moor, used as fuel, and the surface thus laid bare is manured. This system could, however, hardly be employed in other countries. It could not be applied to great patches of moorland unless there exists a system of canals similar to the Dutch one by means of which the turf can be transported or where fuel especially coal is so cheap that turf could not compete with it. These remarks apply to a great extent to the moorlands of Germany. Germany has some 5 million acres of moorland, the greater part of which lie to the north-east, in Hanover and Oldenburg. As long ago as 1897 Professor Frank made suggestions for the utilisation of these tracts of moorland, the principal point of which was that the turf should be consumed on the spot, and great electrical centres worked with the energy thus obtained. The idea underlying Professor Frank's suggestions only became practicable by the work of his fellow-worker Dr. Caro, who, by means of the Mond Gas Process, not alone converted the turf gas power, but also converted the nitrogen contained in the turf into ammonia, thus producing a well known manure. The production of this manure covers the costs of working the moor; the result is that the moor is freed from turf; the surface thus obtained can be manured and prepared for colonisation; very cheap electricity can be produced, by applying the gas force obtained from the turf, by means of which industrial undertakings can be established on the moor. This latter fact would be very important for the Province of Hanover, as an excellent system of rivers and canals would supply all local industrial enterprise with an splendid means of communication with the sea. The moorlands of Hanover cover about 1 1/4 million acres, and it has been calculated that for the next 50 years to come a force of about 3 million h. p. could be obtained. After the whole matter had been thoroughly tested and looked into from every point of view, the affair has now got as far as a practical undertaking or a large scale. Two companies have been formed, one of which intends utilising the moors of Northern Germany on the Frank-Caro system, and the other intends accomplishing a similar task for the moorlands of South Germany. The South German Syndicate is under the management of the Deutsche Bank, whereas Geheime Kommerzienrat Lowe is at the head of the company dealing with North Germany. The latter company, which has a capital of 2 1/2 million marks, has already acquired the so-called Kloster Moor near Hanover. We have already mentioned the formation of the electrical Ueberland-Zentral by the firm of Siemens and Halske on the Aurisch Moor. Naturally this undertaking will also be greatly furthered by the electricity derived from the moor.

L. ASCH.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN BOMBAY.

Inspection of Troops.

Yesterday morning His Excellency Sir O'Moore Creagh V. C., G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India, accompained by his staff, proceeded to Colaba and inspected the troops there. His Excellency, on arrival at Colaba, was received by Major-General J. C. Swann, C. B. Commanding Bombay Brigade, Major W. Ewbank, D. A. A. G., Colonel Wallace, Commanding 1st Battalion Gloucester Regiment, Colonel Davidson the Commanding, Royal Garrison Artillery. The men of the three Batteries Nos. 64, 69, and 79, were paraded outside their respective Barracks under the command of Colonel Davidson, and in company of Major General Swann and others His Excellency inspected the men, commencing from the North Barrack. His Excellency then proceeded to the Parade Ground of the 1st Gloucester Regiment where the regiment was formed up in quarter column under the Command of Major Habbs. Sir O'Moore Creagh, on arrival on the Parade Ground, was received by a general salute, after which he inspected the troops. The men then marched back to their respective quarters. His Excellency then went round the rooms of the Barracks, and inspected the Institutes.

In the afternoon His Excellency with his staff went to Santa Cruz and inspected the 109th Infantry in their lines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

According to present arrangements Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh will arrive in Calcutta at midday on Monday 6th instant. Sir Douglas Haig, the Chief of Staff, and Lady Haig are expected a day or two later.

General Scallon, the Secretary to Government, Army Department, and Sir Arthur Banett, Adjutant General, have arrived in Calcutta, and General Kitson, Quarter-Master General, is expected in Calcutta on the 6th instant.

HON'BLE MR. K. G. GUPTA.

Arrival in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta arrived at Calcutta to-day and was welcomed at the Railway station by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose and others.

The *Empire* announces that Mr. Gupta's second son, Birendro Chandra Gupta is shortly be married to Miss S. L. Calcod of Bo o U S A.

NEW STEAMERS FOR CHINA TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 1.

The transfer of s. s. "Shropshire" of the Bibby Line to Lim Chin Tsong was effected to-day by the Arracan Company, Agents of the Bibby Line. In future the "Shropshire" will be known as "Seang Bee," and the s.s. "Glenogle," will be known as the "Seang Aun." This of the first two Bibly Liners bought by Chin Tsong to be transferred to his line of steamers in the Chinese trade and they should prove valuable additions. All steamers of the firm will be known as Seangs.

A YOUNG man named Jogendra Chakraverty is reported to have been arrested by the C. I. D. police in connection with the train dacoity at Sripur.

MR. ALLAN LEO, astrologer, is staying now at Adyar, Madras, and attends the Theosophical Convention, Benares.

THE BASSEIN TRAGEDY.

The Accused Appeal.

MR. LOWNDES' OPENING ADDRESS.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, their Lordships Messrs. Justices Chandavarkar and Batchelor began hearing the appeals of the Rev. J. B. Fernandez, Curate of the Papdi Church at Bassein, Bernandine Bening Leo and Kondia Goma, who were convicted, the first accused of abetment of murder and the other two of the murder of the Very Rev. Olympio D'Souza, Vicar-Vara of Bassein by Mr. J. S. Murphy, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Thana and sentenced to be hanged.

Mr. G. R. Lowndes and Mr. S. G Welinkar, instructed by Messrs. Daftary, Ferreira and Dewan, appeared for the first accused; Mr. N. V. Mandlik was for the second; while Mr. Moreshwar W. Pradhan defended the third accused. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. J. P. De Quadros, Pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. The Court was overcrowded by Native Christians.

Mr. Lowndes, in arguing the appeal, said that the case was one which would cause some anxiety to their Lordships in considering their verdict. His client was convicted by the unanimous verdict of a jury consisting of five gentlemen, and that would carry some weight with their Lordships. He would have preferred to see a Christian gentleman in the jury, which consisted of Hindus only. In this case a Christian priest was charged with the murder of another Christian priest and a Christian only could have appreciated the solemn vows that a priest would take. The learned Sessions Judge had made a slight attempt to convey to the jury that it was for them to consider the very impressive nature of the office held by the accused. As he had not made that point very clear, the jury could not first of all appreciate its solemnity, which was more strongly a factor when a priest had been charged with the murder of a priest. He had never heard of such a deed being committed either in this country or in his country; in such cases men of other communities would not be able to appreciate the feelings of the other.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—Do you think so?

Mr. Lowndes.—Yes, I do.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—I do not share that view. I know my countrymen and I can understand their feelings. I have been in North Canara among Christians.

Mr. Lowndes.—What I wish to impress on your Lordships' mind is that there was not a single Christian in the jury.

Continuing, the learned counsel said, his client was found guilty of abetment, that was to say, that he was found guilty of incitement. There was no evidence whatsoever to find him guilty of murder. The evidence on which he was found guilty of abetment was the direct evidence of the co-accused Kondia, who had made a confession before the Third Class Magistrate of Bassein. That confession was supplemented by two other confessions made before two independent persons who deposed to them. That was the direct evidence. It was sought to be supported by previous ill-feeling of parties, i.e., a large body of evidence was brought forward to show the motive with regard to which the Sessions Judge had told the jury that it was not necessary to prove the motive; but he submitted that when the direct charge of incitement was made out, it was essential to prove the motive. Then the direct evidence of the confession was sought to be supported by the conduct of the accused after the commission of the offence on which he would rely most strongly as that of an innocent person. That was the whole of the evidence against his client. The confession, the learned counsel said, was a detailed statement which said that the first accused took no part in the murder. Now if "hypothesi" he took no part in the murder, how could the story be (the third accused) told be true. There had been an irresistible inference that as he (the first accused) was sleeping in a room so near the scene of the murder, he must have known of it and the inference drawn was that he was the instigator. He submitted that even if his client were awake that could not be a necessary inference that he was privy to the murder. How many in this country would go out at midnight to save a man being murdered by a band of ruffians? Besides there was no evidence that he was awake and there was the definite statement of the accused that he was not.

The learned counsel then went on to discuss the details. Commenting on the confession, he said that according to the story of Kondia, his client had nothing to do with the murder and that after the commission of the offence Kondia had gone to the school.

Mr. Justice Batchelor.—He does not say that the murder was committed in the cook room?

Mr. Lowndes.—No, my Lord; I am going to lay great stress on that in my arguments later on.

Coming to the evidence of the two witnesses, before whom Kondia was alleged to have made confessons, the learned counsel observed that they were not the cases of volunteered information. According to the first witness, Kondia committed the murder at the Papdi Church and then went two miles at midnight to make a confession to one whom he had known for fifteen days only. The Sessions Judge had not drawn the attention of the jury to that fact also.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—Did any one ask him what intimacy he had with Kondia?

Mr. Lowndes.—It was for the prosecution to ask him.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—Yes, but was he asked about that?

Mr. Lowndes.—No, my Lord.

Continuing Mr. Lowndes submitted that the story told by that witness was a direct contradiction of Kondia's story. Besides their Lordships would see that he was a casual acquaintance of Kondia.

Commenting, on the evidence of the other witness before whom the confession was alleged to have been made, the learned counsel observed that Kondia could not have taken the name of his client before that witness; Kondia had said in his confession that the first accused was not present at the time of the murder. The witness had said that his wife must have overheard the story and the wife of that witness was not called.

He asked their Lordships whether they, sitting as Judges on the Criminal side, would be impressed by evidence of that sort. He asked their Lordships not to believe that story. He submitted that the confessions before those witnesses were not corroborative of the confession made before the Third Class Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—The word "Randhpia" (cook) used by the second witness would not be used by the Hindus but it would be used by native and Goanese Christians.

Mr. Lowndes.—Yes, but Pereira, the Sub Inspector, would use it. The third accused was a peon of the school. He was not a house servant, so that he could use it being under the Padris. On the other hand, their Lordships had the statements that the second witness was with Pereira and that he was threatened by that officer.

The learned counsel then proceeded to the evidence of motive. He remarked that there was general evidence of quarrels dating three years prior. They were in all five witnesses who deposed the quarrels. Out of the five, three had made no mention of it before the Committing Magistrate. No one corroborated the other about a particular quarrel but all were absolutely independent. The evidence of the three witnesses was clearly an after-thought. One witness deposed to a quarrel over the ciling of a gun and their Lordships would hold that it was no quarrel. The other witness gave the clearest evidence in favour. He deposed to the good relations of priests on the very evening of the murder. man's evidence showed that they had been at the time of best terms the occurrence.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar here asked why certain questions were disallowed.

Mr. Lowndes replied that he would have been rather glad if certain questions had been allowed. He admitted that they were irrelevant questions.

Continuing the learned counsel submitted that there was no evidence to show a motive of a cold-blooded murder. It had not been suggested, he observed, that the accused was a hot-tempered man and the act was committed in anger but it was suggested that he had conspired with his servants to murder the deceased.

Here Mr. Justice Chandavarkar asked why questions suggesting immorality were allowed when they had nothing to do with the murder of the deceased.

Mr. Justice Batchelor was of the same opinion.

Mr. Lowndes said that as the public prosecutor had adduced that evidence and as the case was before a jury, they had to cross-examine those witnesses on that point.

Proceeding further, Mr. Lowndes said that there was evidence to show that the deceased had gres

confidence in his client. He submitted that there was no evidence to prove the motive; and the evidence was not put to the jury as it hung independently.

He then went to another point that told very strongly in his favour. It was a letter written to his client by the deceased on the 22nd June 1908, which was not put in by the prosecution though it was in their possession. He asked their Lordships to allow that letter to go in. It showed on what terms the deceased and the first accused were.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—Have you any objection to the evidence before the committing Magistrate going in also?

Mr. Lowndes.—No, my Lord, I freely give my consent.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—Have you any objection, Mr. Chaubal?

Mr. Chaubal.—I have not gone through that record, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—I merely ask you just now, perhaps it may be necessary to remand the case.

Mr. Justice Batchelor.—Speaking for myself, I would not like to see them go in.

Continuing, the learned counsel said the letter clearly showed that they had been on the best of terms. The point was that then the prosecution would have to strictly prove that there had been a strong ill-feeling between October, 1908 and August, 1909. The deceased had returned from Goa at that period.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—Have you any objection to the letter going in, Mr. Chaubal?

Mr. Chaubal.—I have not seen that letter, my Lord.

After some discussion their Lordships ordered Mr. Lowndes to prove that letter.

THE LETTER PROVED.

Bernard Mendonca, a Priest, was called to prove the letter. Examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said he was acquainted with the hand-writing of the late Olympio D'Souza. The letter shown to him was in the hand-writing of the deceased.

Cross-examined, witness said he had known the deceased for more than ten years. He had never served under the deceased. He had rendered assistance to the deceased for four days on one occasion; that was the occasion of the Holy Lent when he (the deceased) was the Vicar of the Mahim church. His opportunity of knowing the hand-writing was that he had received several invitations to be present at the time of certain feasts in the church. They were all letters. Besides he had come across the hand-writing of the deceased on several other occasions. He had no doubt that the letters were in the hand-writing of the deceased as they bore his signature. By other occasions he meant to say that he had seen certain documents in the hand-writing of the deceased at the Bishop's of Damaun. He had nothing to do with any of the accused.

Re-examined, witness said he had come to the Court, because he was asked to do so by the Vicar-General.

Mr. Lowndes said that it was at his request that the Vicar-General had sent this man.

Their Lordships admitted the letter.

Continuing, Mr. Lowndes observed that their Lordships would search in vain any evidence to justify ill-feeling between October 1908 and August 1909 That was the whole evidence that he had stated in confirmation of the confession of the third accused. He submitted that the confession did not bear any weight and it could not command the confidence of the Court.

He then proceeded to criticise the confession in detail. He said that the police came on the morning of the 20th and all the accused were under surveillance from an early period. The second and the third accused were kept by themselves in the custody of the police. They were kept separate from the first accused, which was of very great importance. According to the fouzdar, the second and the third accused had become anxious to make confessions the same evening. Unfortunately they were not sent off there and then but were kept till 4 p.m. the next day. Then they were sent to a Third-Class Magistrate who took down the statements of each one of them. The statement of the second accused had not even been tendered. The reason, he observed, would be apparent. The statement of the third accused had been put in though the Magistrate was not called to depose to it. The learned counsel suggested that the confession was not voluntary. It was very unfortunate, he remarked, that it was recorded by a Third-Class Magistrate. The accused were taken to a Second Class Magistrate who sent them on to the Third Class Magistrate. He did not say that the Second Class Magistrate refused to take down the statements. It was equally unfortunate, observed the learned counsel, that the Magistrate did not take great care to see under what circumstances the confessions were made. The idea of pardon had come out immediately. The confession of the second accused was made under the same circumstances and the very first three sentences of that confession would show that confessions were induced by a promise of pardon.

Mr. Lowndes then asked their Lordships to look at that portion of the confession.

Mr. Justice Chandvarkar.—Yes, we are perfectly entitled to look at it.

Mr. Chaubal objected.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Chandavarkar observed that they would look at it for no other purpose than that of determining the question whether the confession of the third accused was voluntary or not by the surrounding circumstances.

Their Lordships then admitted that portion of the confession.

Mr. Lowndes then continuing said that if the confession of the third accused was excluded, then there was an end of the verdict of the jury. If their Lordships did not agree with him there, he would proceed to show the weak points of the case. He submitted that the inference that was made in the confession could not be treated as evidence and hence that could not be taken into consideration. He next submitted that according to the confession itself the theory of previous conspiracy fell to the ground. According to Kondia it was a chance affray. If there was a conspiracy it would touch his client but a chance affray would not.

Continuing, he said he relied very strongly on the subsequent conduct of the accused. After briefly stating the facts he submitted that every act of his client was an act of innocence. He further submitted that there was no evidence to show that the fracas took place in the cook-room.

He then went to a most dramatic part of the case. A blood-stained foot-print was discovered in front of the first accused's room. The foot-print did not fit any of the accused. His suggestion was that there was a third person present at the time of the murder. The only possible theory was that that third person had gone there to see whether the first accused was awake or asleep.

Another point, that was made out, was that there were marks of violence on the body of the first accused, and the inference to be drawn was that he had taken part in the fracas but that, he said, would not tally with the other story. That would be disposed of immediately one read the summing up of the learned Sessions Judge. Then there were blood-stained clothes found in the accused's room. The accused's explanation about the table cloth was that he was suffering from a certain complaint, which gave rise to the stain. Besides it was found in a heap of dirty clothes. The blood-stained trousers, which were stained from the same cause, he said, were given away to the second accused and there was the evidence of Peter D'Souza in support of that statement.

In conclusion, Mr. Lowndes said that it was for the Court now to determine whether the confession was admissible: he submitted that there was no corroboration and the evidence was very weak; there was no guarantee of the truth of the statements; the prosecution theory was based on probabilities and he submitted that no Court would uphold the conviction. He observed that a Catholic priest was not an ordinary man and his vows were very solemn.

Mr. Justice Batchelor.—For my part, I must confess that I have never heard of such a case. I have never heard of such an imputation being made even.

Mr. Lowndes said that there was no suggestion placed before the jury of the solemnity of the office of a priest and to the solemnity of the vows he takes. He then left the matter into the hands of their Lordships.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

CAPTAIN R. T. Inkson, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Specialist, Secunderabad Division.

MR. BOSANQUET will act as President at Baroda during the deputation of Mr. Cobb on special duty under the Foreign Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRANGER, I. M. S., becomes P. M. O., Burma Division, vice McKay, who retires from 1st December.

THE LATE MR. DUTT.

References in the Press.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

All the Calcutta papers publish appreciative notices of the late Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt.

The *Statesman* says: "His death will be felt to be a heavy loss to India."

The *Indian Daily News* describes him as a Hindu and proud of his race and an energetic social reformer.

The *Englishman* says, "General regret will be felt in Bengal."

The *Bengalee*, appears in black borders and says: A prince and a great man has fallen.

The *Bengalee* gives the following extract from Mr. Dutt's last letter to Mr. Bannerjee: "The last letter, dated the 7th of October, seemed to be prophetic in its character as foretelling his own end which was so near. We make an extract from the letter: 'What a wonderful revolution we have seen within the life-time of a generation! What progress in the thoughts and ideas of a nation! Our fellow-workers are dropping one by one around us. W. C. Bannerjee is gone, Anandamohon is gone, Lalmohon is gone, we too shall be passing away soon. But the history of India of the nineteenth century will cherish the names of a noble band of patriotic workers.'"

MADRAS, DECEMBER 1.

The Madras journals published appreciative references to the late Mr. Dutt.

The *Mail* says: "He was one of the ablest and most versatile men whom Bengal has given to public life. He stood out from among most of his colleagues as a man, with most practical experience, while in controversial writing he had few equals among them.

The *Patriot* concludes: But fate decided otherwise, the whole country mourns his loss with lively approbation of his brilliant and versatile talents and of his great service to his country and people."

The *Standard* says: By his death India has lost a capable administrator, a fine scholar and an ardent patriot.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this evening Mr. R. C. Pal moved a resolution referring to the death of the late Mr. R. C. Dutt and recording his services to the country and the irreparable loss to it. The resolution was seconded by Moulvi Sirajul Islam and supported by Dr. Banks, Mr. Shirley Tremearne and the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson.

The resolution was carried all, standing.

FACTORY LABOUR BILL.

Bengal Chamber's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has forwarded to the Bengal Government the views of his Chamber on the Factory Labour Bill and they are strongly of opinion that any direct limitation of male adult labour will seriously hamper the growth of industry. The Committee, while reserving detailed criticism of the Bill, limits its discussion on the fundamental principles which they strongly oppose.

In course of a letter the Secretary writes: "After a prolonged and careful examination of the recommendations which were put forward by the Commission, the Committee came to the conclusion that the contemplated indirect restrictions on the working hours were unnecessary and undesirable so far as textile industries on this side of India were concerned. But if indirect restrictions are unnecessary and undesirable they have no hesitation in saying that any attempt at direct limitation of male adult labour such as is proposed by the Bill is to be much more strongly deprecated. In thus expressing themselves the Committee have not overlooked the fact that Government have definitely decided not to depart from the leading principles which are laid in the measure. But be that as it may, the fact remains that any restriction on adult male labour is regarded with considerable misgiving by the majority of the owners of textile factories in Bengal. The Committee readily acknowledge that some jute mill-owners think differently in regard to working hours of mills, but it is unquestionable that a large majority are very clearly of opinion that the existing law needs no revision either by way of direct or indirect limitation of adult male labour."

The Chamber also suggest the appointment of a Commercial Expert to the Viceroy's Council when the Bill is taken up for consideration.

MURDER OF A CHOWKIDAR.

Sequel to Dacoity Arrest.

WIFE'S CONFESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The *Statesman* publishes a detailed report by a representative sent to the spot of the murder of a chowkidar at Baira, shortly after he had received a reward of Rs. 200 for assisting in the arrest of the culprits in the recent Haludbari political dacoity. It seems that the man was murdered in the verandah of his hut and his body was dragged to the Railway line. His wife, who is a middle-aged woman with a partially grown up family, has made a confession in which she says she heard sounds on the verandah at night and came out and found two young men of the neighbourhood with one of whom she had had an intrigue, engaged in killing her husband. They covered the bloodstains in the verandah with mud and said they would take the body to the Railway line so that it might be supposed, it has been run over by a train.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kushtia has discharged Sachindra Lal Ghose, a student of Dacca, one of the accused in Haludbari dacoity case for want of evidence. It is understood that the murder of the chowkidar will greatly prejudice the prosecution.

STORM FORECAST IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 1.

The Madras Meteorologist reports a cyclonic storm has formed in the South of the Bay. Its centre was about 350 miles East of the South Madras Coast at 8 a.m. It is moving in a westerly (probably west-north-westerly) direction towards the Madras Coast.

THE Lucknow Municipal Board has made primary education for boys and girls free in all schools under it.

RAI BAHADUR Kunva Fermanand, appointed Chief Justice, Indore State, was entertained at a farewell party yesterday evening by Raja Rampal Sing and Sir Raja Fasaduq Rasul Khan.

THE BENGAL MINING INDUSTRY.

Important Improvements Foreshadowed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The Lieutenant-Governor to-day lunched with the Indian Mining Association, over 100 guests being present. At the close of the meal Mr. Lee, the President, speaking on behalf of the Indian Mining Association, thanked the Lieutenant-Governor for his visit which would give him an insight into the development of the coal industry amounting in the immediate neighbourhood to no less than 56 per cent. of the whole output of Bengal. The Association thanked the Government for having in recent years changed the head quarters of their sub-division from Gobindpur to Dhanbaid, and thus partially accepting their suggestion of some years back to place the principal coal-field area of Bengal under one Civil and Criminal jurisdiction. They referred with appreciation to the value of the mining and engineering instruction that had been provided at selected centres which they regarded as important as the maintenance of college facilities for the training of students in mining engineering. The Association referred to the lack of development in road communications and sanitation compared with the rapid process of the mining district. The late Sir John Woodburn had made special grants for the construction of new roads and had passed orders regarding their maintenance, they acknowledged the efforts and expenditure made on both original roads and on repairs of late years, but despite the large sum of money spent and the creditable work done in bringing them into their present condition, it was clear that the sums formerly spent annually were entirely inadequate to produce satisfactory roads and they asked now for a special grant to enable them to carry out the more urgent work of bridging streams and reducing the congestion of traffic at the few that now existed.

As regards sanitation and water supply, the Association admitted that existing difficulties were great. A sanitation committee had continued preventive measures against plague. Ever since the outbreak of 1905 the expense had been borne equally by the Government, the Raja of Jheria and the Mining Industry. What they now desired was the formation of a sanitary authority who would, with extended powers of sanitation and taxation, take charge of the Jheri and Katras portions of coal-fields and adopt the sanitary rules of the Indian Mining Association. This would mean the permanent establishment of sanitary measures which was much desired. With reference to the water supply, the unanimous opinion was that Government should take action to enforce the keeping of filtered water at collieries by the addition of a clause to the Indian Mining Act. The Association had also been considering how a sufficient water supply could be secured to all collieries. It would greatly assist them if Government could elect a small Committee to investigate the proposal for a water supply scheme costing fifteen lakhs of rupees which had been submitted to the Indian Mining Association by a well known firm of water works engineers with special reference to the settlement of how contributions might be made towards its installations as some of the collieries in the district had already an ample supply of water. The question was not without its difficulties.

HIS HONOUR'S REPLY.

His Honour in replying to this address said: "It has given me great pleasure to meet you here to-day and to have the opportunity of hearing at first hand an account of your wants and of the circumstances of the great industry which you represent. The figures which you have given in your address are sufficiently striking in themselves and they appeal to me with the greater significance because as it so happens I was acquainted with this sub-division before the Jheria coal fields came into existence. Gobindpur is one of the first sub-divisions of which I had charge. I spent the cold weather of 1880-81 as Sub-Divisional Officer of Gobindpur and subsequently, as Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, I had frequent occasions to travel throughout it. I used to know some parts at least of the sub-division very well, but it will be no surprise to you to hear that I have found them absolutely unrecognizable during the visit I have now paid in those days. There were only ly two collieries in active work. These were the mines at Laikdih and Kumardube, both of which I visited and one of which I descended. At the present day I understand that there are something like 200 collieries at work within the Jheria field alone and you have told us that last year the output amounted to six and a half million tons or 56 per cent. of the total output of Bengal, this means an enormous accession to the wealth of the province and has conferred immense benefits on the labouring classes not of this sub-division alone but of the whole surrounding country. You are justly entitled to claim that an industry which has developed so enormously and has done so much for Bengal is entitled to receive special consideration and assistance at the hands of Government and I shall endeavour to meet your legitimate wishes to the best of my power. In one passage of your address you refer with regard to the abandonment of the proposal which was made some years ago to form a separate administrative district to include the Ramganj and Jheria coal fields. I was well acquainted with the proposal and at the time it was put forward I strongly advocated it. Nevertheless I think it is not a matter for regret that a different decision was arrived at, for I am informed that since those days the area from which coal is being extracted now extends far beyond the limits of any possible district so that the object which Sir John Woodburn and his advisers had in view at that time could not in practice have been achieved. I believe that the present arrangement has worked well and that the development of railway and other communications has done much to diminish the administrative difficulties which were then complained of. You have expressed regret that the rapid progress of the mining industry at Jheria has not been accompanied by a corresponding development in such matters as road communications and sanitation. As regards roads I rather infer from what you say and from such enquiries as I have been able to make that your complaint relates rather to the past than to the present. So far as I can judge the District Board has done very fairly well and the Dhanbaid sub-division has certainly received its fair proportionate share of the total grants at the disposal of the local authorities and perhaps even more. Since 1902, when the income from

CESSES ON MINES

first became considerable 25 miles of new metalled roads have been constructed in the coal area and 12 miles of existing roads have been metalled. The main roads from end to end of the coal field and the connections with the railways are now complete and as you have yourselves admitted, they are in good order. In next year's budget a full allotment is being provided for the maintenance of existing roads in thorough order and not less than half a lakh of rupees will be allotted for carrying out the programme of new roads for the service of the collieries. I need not enter into details of this programme because they must be even more familiar to yourselves than to me, and in any case they are accessible to you through the Association and the local authorities. That programme will be carried out to completion as funds become available and will, I trust, meet your reasonable requirements. The only difficulty that remains is the question of bridging to which you have drawn special attention in your address. I am informed that the two main roads from Jheria to Katras are crossed by seven causeways which in two cases at least are unsatisfactory. The total cost of bridging these streams is roughly estimated at three-fourths of a lakh of rupees. The District Board, I am informed, intends to provide during the current year for the construction of one bridge which is most necessary over the river Katri at a cost of Rs. 15,000, but it does not anticipate being able to make any further provision on this account. In view, however, of the admitted claims of the industry, I have decided to give an immediate grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Board which will enable them to construct a second bridge at once and it is also my intention, if possible, to contribute a similar sum in next year's budget for the same purpose. These grants will, I think, enable three out of the seven bridges to be provided and that is as much as I can undertake to do at the present time. If the provincial finances improve, I shall be prepared to make up so much of the balance as the District Board is unable to provide for itself on account of the four bridges which still remain. I now turn to the question of sanitation in the mining area and I may mention that this is the principal matter which led me to visit Jheria on the present occasion. As you are aware, the question of legislative or administrative action for the improvement of sanitation in these areas has been under consideration for some little time and has received close attention both from the Government and from your own body, I regret the delay which has been allowed to occur. It originated in a misapprehension that the necessary agency could be established under the provisions of the Local Self-Government Act as amended last year. It is not quite clear to me how that apprehension arose, but the moment was put to the test it became manifest that nothing of the kind was possible, and that an amendment of the Indian Mines Act would be necessary. Last April a Conference was held to discuss the question at which Government received valuable assistance from Mr. Ashton, of Messrs. Kilburn and Co. and Mr. Lee, the Chairman of the Association, and a general agreement was arrived at. A Bill was prepared in accordance with that agreement and would have been submitted to the Government of India before now, but for the fact that one of its provisions to the effect that the whole cost of the necessary measures should be levied from the collieries and those zemindary proprietors who are in receipt of royalties from coal and that nothing should be levied from the owners of other zemindary area, it seemed to me that the equality of exempting this latter class was open to doubt because their lands are mixed up with the colliery areas and such sanitary measures as would be necessary would have to be extended to these areas also. I therefore, caused the Bill to be referred to the local authorities of Chota Nagpur and Burdwan for their opinions on this point. Their replies have now been received, they generally approve of the provisions of the Draft Bill with some minor modifications, they admit the logical equity of requiring the owner of non-royalty areas to contribute but they consider that the extent of such areas is likely to be relatively so, insignificant that it is not worth while to raise the question of including them. That being so nothing now remains but to submit the Bill for the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State which is now being done. The only point that remains in your address is the question of water supply. This matter has has been under discussion with your Association since 1908, but I learn for the first time from your address that a more or less definite scheme has actually been worked out, I entirely agree with your Association. In the course of next year the Bill will be introduced and passed. When that is done a local authority will be created with powers to frame schemes for the sanitary administration of mining settlements and to raise funds for the purpose. The administration of these measures will rest very largely with the representatives of the mining industry themselves and it will be for them, subject to the general control of Government, to make them a success. That the proposals which you have put forward in this connection it can best be investigated by a Committee on which there should be experts representing the Government and representatives of the mining industry. I shall take immediate steps to appoint such a Committee and to invite your Association to nominate representatives to serve upon it. The exact constitution of the Committee and the instructions to be issued to it will be settled in consultation with your own body. It only remains for me gentlemen, to thank you for your address and to assure you of the keen interest which I feel in the welfare of the great industry which you represent.

THE ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Substantial Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 1.

During the last month considerable progress has been made in pushing forward the preparations for the United Provinces Exhibition to be held in Allahabad in December, 1910. Definite schemes have been drawn up by the officers in charge of agricultural, forestry and education courts for the support of which Government has given such generous financial assistance, while strong sub-committees have been formed to organise and control the remaining courts. A rough plan has been prepared showing the allocation of various courts on a magnificent site on the banks of the Jumna and the Executive Engineer has commenced fencing in the grounds and laying out main roads. More than half a lakh in subscriptions has been actually received and with the fine kharif crops and bright prospects for rabi, the total of three lakhs in public subscriptions, the amount absolutely essential for the success of the Exhibition, should be reached without difficulty. Specimen plans for buildings are under preparation and the Committee has been fortunate enough to obtain the assistance of Sir Swinton Jacob. The site for the agricultural and forestry courts embraces about 40 acres; of the agricultural portion half is being devoted to a large field for the demonstration of agricultural implements showing motor ploughs, gang poughs, etc., at work; in the remaining half will be seen an artificial lake and the exhibition buildings and it will also include a space for those exhibitors who prefer to erect their own buildings. Amongst the more important exhibits already secured, may be mentioned at least three complete small sugar factories of various types some working by hand power, others employing steam power, a complete working dairy, several exhibits of oil-pressing machinery, a variety of tillage implements and a complete factory for the preparation of sisal fibre. The artificial lake will form a feature of the court and will be utilised for the demonstration of different types of water-lifts at work from small hand power water-lifts, costing very little up to engine driven pumps of considerable size. A speciality being made of bullock-power pumps and pumps driven by small engines suitable for irrigation from large wells or small lakes. On the Jumna bank will be installed the large pumping plans and it is hoped to make each unit a useful model for large landholders who may wish to irrigate portions of their estate from rivers or lakes. To many cultivators in the submontane tracts of the United Provinces, the Forest Department appears a hard master. He only realises that obstacles are placed in the way of the extension of his small holding; he cannot understand the enormous benefits conferred upon him by the conservation of forests, but at the exhibition he will see the forestry court side by side with the agricultural court. Here the special feature will be to show the products from forests together with the finished articles made from them. Running machinery will illustrate the manufacture of matches, packing cases, paper, pulp wood, spirit, etc, and the raw material will be brought to machines by means of a wire ropeway. Another section will be devoted to the display of shikar trophies, a variety of ancient and modern sporting weapons and a collection of traps for the destruction of the wild animals of the jungle.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce have promised to organise a textile court and, if possible, a special court for non-textiled industries. The attractive sections of the fine an applied arts courts will be the Exhibition of Indian modern paintings and this court will be placed in close proximitely to the wood, stone and metal court. A full sized polo ground inside the Exhibition will be ready by December, 1910, and it is hoped to hold a first class tournament. Visitors will also see an assault-at-arms, a military display and an Oriental pageant, depicting scenes in India's history, while the amusements, court will cater for every section of the public. Electrican power, electric light and a filtered and unfiltered water-supply will be laid on throughout the Exhibition.

MR. MEEK, Officiating Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has left Peshawar for a tour in the Kurram Valley and along the Derajat Border.

THE NEEDS OF MAROL.

Address to the Collector.

ON Friday evening, the villagers of Marol in Salsette had the honour of presenting an address to Mr. J. L. Rieu, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana. The presentation took place in the Drawing-room of the Parochial House of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Marol. Mr. Rieu arrived at 7 o'clock and was received by the Revd. M. F. Pereira, Vicar of the Church, Revd. M. W. Gracias, Messrs. P. J. Creado (junior), J. J. George and J. M. Gracias. The gathering was a large one. Mr. Rieu was then shown over the Church which was illuminated for the occasion and was much pleased with what he saw. After this he was conducted to the Drawing-room of the Parochial House. Mr. J. J. George then read the address as follows:—

"We, the villagers of Marol, beg to express our joy and pleasure in welcoming you in this place as the Head and Administrator of the District. It is to our knowledge something like 30 years that the residents of Marol had the honour of according a welcome to Mr. W. B. Mulock, who was then Collector of Thana. During this interval many great changes have taken place. Since the Arms Act came into force the free use of arms for the purpose of sport and protection of property, etc., has become impossible. We do not think we would be making an undue claim when we look to the Head of the District with full powers to grant licences more freely to respectable and law-abiding subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor Edward the VII. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to bring to your kind notice that the people are satisfied with the oppressive measures taken by the Trustees of the proprietors of this village to deprive them of certain rights. In the month of August, 1907, they petitioned the Trustees to remove these grievances, but unfortunately little or no notice has been taken to grant them redress. A copy of the representation made to the Trustees will be forwarded to you in due course. We crave leave to indicate here briefly the grievances which are as follows:—(1) That the right to cut and bring jungly shrubs and dry firewood, etc., for cultivation and domestic purposes, has been restricted unless fees are paid to the proprietors; (2) that the villagers are deprived of the right of grazing cattle in the "gurcharans"; (3) that recently fees have been levied from persons who bring their goods and other necessaries of life for sale on weekly bazaar days; (4) that the roads which run throug the village in charge of the Khot, are not kept in repairs by the Trustees of the Coorla Marol Estate, although the landholders pay assessment and Local Fund cess; (5) that the hereditary right of ownership of villagers of trees standing on land of the Khot has been forcibly taken away by cutting the trees. We also crave to invite your attention to the following:—(a) That the water of the wells and other reservoirs which are in charge of the Local Board is fouled by washing, bathing, etc; (b) the nuisance of the privies, etc., surrounding the village tank and also near the river bridge (Nadi Bag) on the Coorla-Andheri Road by depositing filth from Coorla by the Municipality is a source of danger to the public and is a matter which we solicit the favour of your taking early steps to remove. Last but not least, the villagers suffer severely every year from water famine from about the middle of March to the setting in of the monsoons, as the wells and reservoirs become dried up about the period referred to. We feel sure that your visit to this village and your kindness in honouring us with your presence here will prove beneficial to this village. We again beg to express to you our most sincere and heart-felt welcome and pray that the Almighty may preserve you in life and health, that you may be able to work for the good of the people of this and other districts to which you may be appointed and hope you will rise to higher dignities. Before we conclude, we sincerely desire to affirm that the people of this village have maintained an unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Crown."

After the address was read, the Collector spoke at length dwelling on some of the most important points. First of all he thanked the villagers for the kind welcome they had accorded him. He said that the request of the villagers for granting licences more freely to respectable persons for the use of arms was not legitimate, inasmuch as he found that there were more licence-holders in that village than in any other in the district. However, he would consider any applications he might receive in that respect on their merits. He was grieved to hear that the Trustees of the proprietors of the Coorla Estate had given them cause for grievance, but he was not prepared to give any decisive answer without hearing the other side; however, he would do his utmost to bring about a reconciliation between the parties, provided that the villagers were considerate in their claims. The levying of fees on persons bringing goods for sale on weekly bazaar days was, he thought, difficult to allow, but if matters stood as alleged, and if substantial proofs were forthcoming, he would go into the question in due course. He said that the state of the village roads was bad, as also those of the Local Board, but that the villagers were to make their own expenditure and repairs. The state of the tanks was also very bad, and he hoped he would be able to take measures, and called upon the villagers to help to carry out the project. Water famine is a general complaint in Salsette. At present there was an idea of reserving the present Vehar and Tulsi water-supplies for Salsette, and if the village of Marol came within the notified area proposed for development, the same concession would be extended to the village. Of course, this was a big question to consider and it would be some years before the water supply would be made, but eventually Salsette would have to be developed. Mr. Rieu then dwelt upon at length on the advantages of inoculation, saying that it was perfectly harmless and urged that the heads of the community should give the lead and set an example to others by getting themselves inoculated first; the result would then be that the mortality would be reduced to a minimum. He took this opportunity to sympathise with the people in the hardships they had endured during the last three successive visitations of the disease. He remarked on the smallness of the number of pupils that attended the Government Marathi School and said that the attendance of children should be proportionate to the population. He then said that the leaders of the community should induce their fellow-villagers to give a sound elementary education to their children. He deplored the sanitary condition of the village and said that he would be glad to give a Sanitary Committee for the purpose if the leaders of the community made a representation. He then concluded by saying that he was glad to have been given the opportunity of meeting the villagers in such a gathering and thanked them again for the pleasant welcome given him, and wished health and prosperity to all.

After this there were light refreshments when the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor was proposed by the Revd. M. F. Pereira which was enthusiastically responded with cheers. The Collector's toast was next taken, after which the gathering left with three cheers to the King-Emperor and three to the Collector.

LAND REVENUE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

In reviewing the working of the Land Revenue Department in Bengal, the Government resolution states the Bengal Tenancy Act continued to work fairly satisfactorily. The levy of illegal cesses by zamindars in addition to rent has by no means ceased, but it is reported that the preparation of a record of rights in the Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Patna Divisions has done much to teach tenants their rights. The new Tenancy Bill for Orissa is at present under the consideration of Government.

THE 2nd Lancers, Gardner's Horse, who completed their hundredth year of Regimental existence in May last, are celebrating their century this week at Saugor.

THE marriage will take place in London, in February, of Capt. Anderson Gray MacKendrick, I. M. S., Assistant Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, younger son of J. G. McKendrick, L.L.D., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Physiology, Glasgow University, and Mildred Macleod, daughter of Major-Gen. Wylie, C.S.I., of Hilltop, Farnham Common, Bucks.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

St. Andrew's Medals.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club yesterday held the first day's play for the St Andrew's Gold and Silver Medals. A fairly good entry was received in each class the conditions being by medal play over eighteen holes of the course, nine holes on Wednesday and nine on Thursday morning. The Gold Medal is awarded to the player returning the best scratch score in the Senior class, while the Silver Medal is awarded in the same manner in the Junior class. Three competitors tie for the lead in the Senior class; Messrs Ferrers Nicholson, Innes Ker and Gittins all returned cards of 40 for the nine holes Mr. Nicholson who was apparently well on his game played a steady game up to the 8th hole, he took 5 strokes to the last hole which just spoiled what would have been a fine score. Mr. Ker did not play a very steady round, but at the 2nd hole he got a brilliant three and only took four it to the 3rd hole he came to grief at the next two holes to which he took 11 strokes and again at the last holes to which he took 5 strokes Mr. Gittens, who is generally somewhere near the top of the list and who has been most consistent in his play this season, again played a steady round and with the exception of the last hole to which he took 5 strokes returned a good card doing the last 6 holes in 25 strokes. In the Junior competition for the Silver Medal Mr. Margoliouth leads by one stroke from Mr. Hardie. He playd a steady round for such a long handicap player, only doing one hole badly taking 7 strokes to the sixth hole. He completed the nine holes in 44 strokes and with a handicap of nine strokes is also well ahead of any one else for the handicap prize which is being played for, at the same time being 3 strokes better than Mr. Comber who is second with a nett score of 39. Results:—

GOLD MEDAL.

	Score.
A Gittins	40
E F Nicholson	40
M Innes Ker	40
E E Coombs	42
T R S Mackenzie	42
B P Comber	42
R D England	42
W Kleijung	44
J L Ainsworth	45
B H Lockhead	45
J W Jessop	47
A L S Roberts	47
H P T Lattey	48
C A Russ	50
A S Orr	54

SILVER MEDAL.

L Margoliouth	44
J H Hardie	45
W E Hall	50
T D Parry	50
C W Breul	50
E Hargreaves	52
A M Cassels	52
C F Branddenburg	54

HANDICAP.

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
L Margoliouth	44	—9	35
E Comber	42	—3	39
E F Nicholson	40	Scr	40
M Innes Ker	40	Scr	40
A Gittins	40	+1	41
J H Hardie	45	—4	41
W E Hall	50	—9	41
E E Coombs	42	Scr	42
T R S Mackenzie	42	Scr	42
B H Lockhead	45	—3	42
W Kleinjung	44	—2	42
R D England	42	+1	43
J L Ainsworth	45	—2	43
C W Breul	50	—6	44
A W Cassels	52	—8	44
T D Parry	56	—5	45
C F Braddenburg	54	—9	45
J W Jessop	47	—1	46
H P T Lattey	48	—1	47
E Hargreaves	52	—5	47
A L S Roberts	47	Scr	47
C A Russ	50	Scr	50
A S Orr	54	—3	51

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Programme for Saturday.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday 4th instant.

A. Class.—Start at 3-30 p.m. Distance 11·39 miles. From Committee Vessel to Red Channel Buoy W. N. W of Butcher Island, thence to Red Channel Buoy, N. Butcher Island, thence to Butcher Beacon, thence to N. Karanja Buoy, thence Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to sarboard.

B. Class.—Start at 3-40 p.m. From Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon thence to South Karanja Buoy, thence Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard.

C. Class.—Start 3-50 p.m. Distance 9·09 miles. From Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon, thence North Karanja Buoy, thence mark Buoy to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard.

Ship's Boats.—Start at 3-15 p.m. Distance 7·09 miles. From Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock, thence South Karanja Buoy, leaving both to Port, thence Committee Vessel.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet on the following dates:—

Dec. 2nd Jackal Club.
" 5th Sahar Hill.
" 9th The Kennels.
" 12th Parla.
" a 14th Irla (Parla Station).
" 16th Santa Cruz.
" 19th Cross Roads. Melon Ground.
" a 21st Jackal Hill. (Andheri Station).

a Proposed by days subject to cancellation.

Members coming by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible.

THE INDORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, DECEMBER 1.

In the Indore Polo Tournament the Central India Horse defeated the Inniskilling Dragoons by ten goals to one. The East Surreys beat the Inniskilling Dragoons' "B" Team by four goals to two and the Bhopal Gymkhana defeated the Inniskilling Dragoons, subalterns by thirteen goals to love.

MR. CHUTTERBUCK, Conservator of Forests, will on return from leave be posted to the United Provinces.

A DESPATCH is being sent home for improving the pay and prospects of Provincial Forest Service.

THE Honourable Charles W. Fairbanks and Mrs. Fairbanks, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning to be the guests of His Excellency the Governor at Government House for a few days. Mr. Fairbanks has had a most distinguished political career in America. For many years he represented the State of Indiana in the United States Senate, and in 1904 was elected Vice-President of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks are making a tour of the world and have just completed their trip through India. They will sail for Egypt on the P. and O. steamer "Persia," leaving Bombay, on the 4th instant.

HINDOO

AND

SMALL HINDOO PENS.

WRITERS in India have a particular liking for the Hindoo Pen. It is the national pen of India. Its easy flexible action and oblique points, fine, medium and broad, give conciseness and character to the writing. These pens are extensively used in Government offices and their superfine quality and durability make them inexpensive.

Six Annas per box.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS AT THE PARIS THEATRES.

Although, writes a Paris correspondent, the new piece just produced at the Athenee Theatre, "Page Blanche," by M. Gaston Devore, is a bourgeois play—that is so say, deals mostly with bourgeois people—there is ample scope for the display of lovely toilettes With masterpieces by three of the best known "grands couturiers" in Paris on the scene, how could it be otherwise? I really not advise any mother to take her seventeen-year old daughter to see this daring piece, but here the matron on the lookout for new ideas for her girls will find two pretty and practical frocks—and a wedding dress. This latter is a marvel of the dressmaker's art. Everyone who has had anything to do with helping as young girl to choose her wedding dress knows how difficult it is to make the gown unlike so many others one has seen. Mlle. Suzanne Goldstein is to be congratulated on hers. Made of white satin, veiled with mousseline de soie it is trimmed at the hem with Venetian lace and orange blossoms. This trimming is repeated on the corsage, which opens over a pleated mousseline de soie guimpe. Altogether very charming and tasteful, you will say, but when I add that it is further enriched with touches of silver embroideries, you will agree that it is sumptuous as well. Over it all floats, like a cloud on a summer's day, a dream of a veil of tulle application.

A COUNTRY DRESS.

In the first act Mlle. Goldstein wears a simple little country dress of white plumetis, with a row of narrow frills at the hem of the rather short skirt. The bodice is quite plain, with a rounded guimpe which opens at the neck in V shape, and is laced together. In the second act she wears a dress which is slightly smarter. It is of fine white linen with a fichu of mousseline de soie edged with a narrow frill, which is crossed over the bust and brought to the waist at the back, caught under a waistband and then falls in graceful folds to the edge of the skirt. A delightful change from the time-honoured sash.

ELEGANT WEADING SCENE.

But it must not be supposed that Mlle. Goldstein monopolises all the beautiful dresses. The wedding scene is the occasion for much elegance, and I do not hesitate to say that I am sure more than one woman found inspiration there. Mme. Leonie Laporte's dress, with its rich dalmatique embroidered with turquoises, is just the sort of gown the mother of a bride ought to wear. Mlle. Maud Gauthier's peacock-blue satin dress, veiled in a drapery of gold tulle embroidered in gold, which was crossed over to the right side, forming a kind of tunic, was perhaps the most admired. The corsage is composed of the same gold embroideries, and is held over the shoulders by narrow straps heavily trimmed with precious stones in the Byzantine style. Mlle. Cezanne was beautiful in a pale mauve crepe de Chine made with a skirt pleated just below the hips in the style we became acquainted with earlier in the season, and the crossed corsage is enhanced by rich gold embroideries. The severe lines of Mlle. Claudie de Sivry's gold pailletted gown over white satin is relieved by a huge red rose worn in front of the bodice. I had almost forgotten to mention the quaint little dress which Mlle. Lutzi wears in the second act, and which shows off her beautiful figure to perfection. It is made in the Bayadere style of peach-coloured charmeuse and swathes the form tightly in close folds. Below this are five frills of point d'Alencon lace which form a skirt. The same lace is seen on the top of the corsage, which is transparent, and has an outline of very narrow black velvet. With this dress she wears a delightful toque composed entirely of green feathers and a huge panache of paradise feathers in front. This she wears saucily perched very much on one side, revealing her pretty, fair hair.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 1.

The disturbance in the South-East of the Bay has given very heavy rain in the Andaman Islands and at Port Blair the sea is still very rough. The wind has increased in force from fourteen miles to twenty-eight miles an hour, and it is probable that it is now a storm of some intensity. Its centre is to the west of Port Blair. Its direction of motion is at present uncertain but the increase of cloud and the setting in of the North-East monsoon and the wet weather on the Coromandel Coast would indicate that the storm is likely to move towards the Madras Coast. The humidity is in considerable defect in the greater part of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall on the Coromandel Coast is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st December, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the south-west Punjab but normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in Sind but skies are clear in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect at Karachi and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal in Sind. In Rajputana the maximum is in defect in the southern districts while the minimum is lower than usual at nearly all stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect in West Central India, north Gujarat and the adjacent districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Khandwa and Amraoti; the minimum continues lower than usual in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now in moderate to large defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in the north Bombay Deccan but in moderate to large defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at some stations.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in the south of the Bay have begun to give rain to the south Coromandel Coast. Skies are now heavily clouded in the area.

Local rain is probable on the Madras Coast and in the Carnatic.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the scheme for improving the pay and prospects of the Secretariat clerks of the Government of India. The question was examined by a Committee under the presidency of Mr. Meston C.S.I. A favourable despatch was sent home during last Simla season.

THE Government recently appointed a Committee consisting of the Commissioner, C. D., the Conservator of Forests, C. C., and the Conservator of Forests S. C., to inquire into, and report on, certain matters connected with Forest administration. The Governor in Council considers it desirable to add to the Committee an Indian non-official gentleman acquainted with Forest administration and qualified to give an impartial opinion on the subject referred to the Committee, and has been pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Yeshwantrao Trimbak Mirikar, a Jaghirdar and Honorary Magistrate in the Ahmednagar District and a Third Class Sirdar of the Deccan, as an additional member of the Committee.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

AN UNSOLVED ENIGMA.

The first concert of the Philharmonic Society's ninety-eighth season, writes a London correspondent, is a veritable Elgar festival, and among the works by Sir Edward Elgar (who is to conduct) are the "Variations on an Original Theme," which Dr. Lessmann, the Great German critic, declared to be the best thing in orchestral variations done since Beethoven. There are thirteen variations altogether, and each variation is a "portrait" of a friend of the composer. Sir Edward labelled the original theme "Enigma," because it is so constructed that another very familiar melody can be played above it without detriment to the harmonic effect. Perhaps at this concert someone will discover this melody and solve the enigma, the secret to which Sir Edward has, we believe, never yet revealed.

THE LAST OF AN OLD STOCK.

The late Lionel Brough was the youngest and only survivor of an exceptionally gifted family, all of whose names were famous in the intellectual not less than the social annals of London Bohemianism. The careers chosen by the four brothers Brough were widely different in themselves, but were all linked together by a common interest and a capacity for considerable performance. The least known, but the most prosperous of the group was John Brough, a chemist, who had a comfortable house at Clapham Common, whither, especially on Sundays, repaired many of his less fortunate comrades. John Brough, Andrew Halliday, H. S. Leigh, and W. A. Prowse were among the most regular and loyal habitues of the Savage Club in the far-off period when its Saturday gatherings were held at Radley's Hotel, Covent Garden.

ROBERT AND WILLIAM BROUGH.

The most intellectually powerful and cultivated of the Broughs was Robert, who co-operated with Edmund Yates, while yet in the Post Office, in a volume of light poems and parodies. It contained from Brough the earliest as well as probably the best parody of Edgar Allan Poe's "Raven." Robert Brough also produced a number of rasping, ultra-democratic verses, "Songs of the Governing Classes." The character of these may be judged from the fierce hatred of the selfish and the new rich expressing itself in the lines:

'Tis a curse to the land, deny it who can,
This self-same boast, I'm a gentleman.

William Brough, who lived through most of the sixties, doubled the parts of Lancashire theatrical manager and a London or suburban stage entertainer. He also lent an occasional hand in producing and managing the "Porcupine," having for his London colleague in the work a most strenuous brother Savage, C Millward. There was a London response to the Liverpool "Porcupine" in those days, also originating with the Broughs, the "Savage Club Annual."

"BEFORE SUN-RISING" TO-DAY.

Following official notice, "the customary audit for receiving the wroth silver due and payable to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry," was held on Martinmas Eve, "before sun-rising," at Knightlow Hill, Warwickshire. Year by year, notwithstanding the season and early hour, a crowd of people assemble from towns and villages to maintain a ceremony which involves, for due observance, the contribution of small sums of money, to the coffers of the Duke of Buccleuch, who returns much more than the total in the provision of breakfasts, hot rum and milk, and tobacco. The payments no doubt had their origin in charge for removal of cattle across roads in Warwickshire, for the penalty of a parish not discharging the monetary liability was (and theoretically still is) the forfeiture of "a white bull with a red nose and ears of the same colour."

THE PENMANSHIP OF THE "POET OF THE SIERRAS."

The handwriting of Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, is said to be the worst in America since the days of Horace Greeley. He was invited by the secretary of a well-known club to take part in some festive celebration. His answer covered four pages, but no one could decipher it. There was nothing for it but to write again to Mr. Miller regretting that it could not be determined whether his communication was an acceptance or a refusal, and adding, "If you will be present on the date mentioned, will you kindly make a cross on the bottom of this letter? If it will be impossible for you to appear, will you kindly draw a circle?" By return of post the letter came back with a sign appended according to request. But it was absolutely impossible for anyone to say whether it was meant to be a cross or a circle.

THE DEAN OF NORWICH AND THE DEAD CHILD.

The "British Weekly" tells, on good authority, a story of the Dean of Norwich in his relations with the poor of Marylebone. He went one evening to visit a poor family living in a single room, and found that one of the children had died. The tiny coffin was in the room. The father said that he intended to remove it to the mortuary, and that the funeral would be from there. "No," said the Dean, "we shall have the funeral from my house." He had the child's coffin conveyed to the Rectory, and all the arrangements were carried out in the most considerate way.

NOVA SCOTIA AS A PLEASURE RESORT.

Statistics show that the patronage of the American summer tourist to Nova Scotia during the past season has been far in excess of previous years. More than 60,000 persons entered during these four months. Of that number fully 89 per cent. were health, pleasure, and rest seekers, the remainder being the usual commercial travellers. The pleasure seekers remained from one to twelve weeks. Figuring the expenses of the 60,000 at £3 each on steamships [illegible]ing state rooms and meals, the three ship lines received £180,000. They also probably spent £9,000 for touring the province over railroads. It would be a low estimate to place the average expenditure of these 60,000 tourists at £4 each for hotels, goods purchased, and the many incidentals of health and pleasure seekers. The total was probably over £500,000 spent in the province during the summer season.

THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION.

The earliest processions of London's Lord Mayors from the Guildhall to Westminster were, as are those of these later times, by land. Sir John Norman, in 1435, built a sumptuous barge for water processions, which continued in vogue for four and a quarter centuries, ceasing when the Conservancy of the Thames was taken out of civic administration. During the Commonwealth the processions were in abeyance. "I saw the Lord Maior passe in his water triumph to Westminster," wrote Evelyn in 1661, "being the first solemnity of this nature after 20 years." Then once more it was possible, as in Shakespeare's days, to "stand in Temple Gardens and behold London herself on her proud stream afloat; For so appeared this fleet of magistracy, Holding due course to Westminster."

"SWORD STANDS" IN CITY CHURCHES.

Lord Mayor Knill, being a Roman Catholic, will not require for his own personal use the curious "sword-stands" found in many City churches, because most of his church-going must be done by deputy. These "sword stands," or "cases," as they are called in old parish accounts, are intended to hold the civic sword of State when the Lord Mayor officially attends that particular church; and some of them are of very elegant proportions and superior workmanship. There are about sixty of them known to exist.

TRURO CATHEDRAL.

On the King's Birthday, the last of the three towers of Truro Cathedral was completed by the placing in position of the capstone of the King Edward Tower. This tower, is the second of the two western towers—the first was named after Queen Alexandra—the completion of which was rendered possible by a gift of £20,000 by Mrs. Jane Ellen Hawkins of Portland-place, London. The noble central tower called the Victoria Tower, was given by Mr. Hawke Dennis, and the names of the three permanent reminder that Truro Cathedral, the first towers will be a English cathedral founded and built since the Reformation was commenced in the reign of Queen Victoria—the foundation-stone was laid on May 20, 1880, by the King then Prince of Wales—and completed in the reign of Edward VII.

MEN AND MATTERS.

LORD CLINTON'S GAME OF BRIDGE.

Lord Clinton, who has been elected president of the next Devon Agricultural show, has for ancestors a long line of famous men who have played a large part in the history of England. The first Lord Clinton was Chamberlain to Henry I., and was summoned to the King's Parliament. But perhaps the most famous member of the family was Edward Lord Clinton, who in the sixteenth century was created Earl of Lincoln. A Knight of the Garter and Lord High Admiral of England, his wife was the celebrated Lady Stourton, one of the most beautiful women of her day. Unlike many peers, Lord Clinton has never sat in the House of Commons. He takes, however, a keen interest in politics. A capital speaker, his lordship is gifted with a pretty turn of wit. There is a good story told of an occasion when he once played Bridge with a somewhat peppery General as partner. The latter, an excellent player, more than once complained about Lord Clinton's playing. Suddenly he roared: "You've played a spade! Of all the idiotic—" "Hold on," was the calm reply, "don't go too far, General. I can play ten times worse than this if I like, you know."

FATE AND AN ARMY MULE.

An interesting birthday occurring on the fourth of last month was that of Dr. Brindle, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham. As Army chaplain, his Lordship has seen a good deal of service abroad. It was while with Sir Gerald Graham at El-Teb and and Tamasi that he gained the first of the many subsequent mentions in the despatches. Dr. Brindle entertains the highest possible opinion of the English Tommy Atkins, and many a good story he tells of his bravery and good-humour during times of war. Once, while visiting the wounded men in the field hospital, Dr. Brindle came to one poor fellow who was groaning wildly. "Come, my poor fellow, bear the pain like a man," said the chaplain. "It's no use kicking against Fate." "Bedad, sorr, you're roight," murmured the sufferer with the shadow of a smile, "'specially when it's the fate of an Army mule."

A VERY FOREIGN STORY.

Concerning Mr. McKinnon Wood, the under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a very amusing story has just "leaked out." At a reception the wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons introduced him to a lady having previously mentioned that she was about to make him acquainted with someone who was the wife of a member of the Russian Duma. Unable to speak the Russian language, Mr. McKinnon Wood was a little embarrassed, and endeavoured by many signs and smiles to explain to the lady his lingual deficiency. "I would much prefer to converse in English," she said adding," I am Mrs. Austen Chamberlain." Mrs. Lowther, it appears, had inadvertently introduced the Under-Secretary to the wrong lady.

PROUD EDINBURGH AND ITS PROVOSTS.

Sir James Pickering Gibson, M.P., the retiring Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on whom a baronetcy has been conferred, is the head of the firm which sells the best bacon in the Scottish capital. On that point there are no more two opinions than on his fitness for the honour which has been bestowed upon him. Proud though it is, Edinburgh usually selects a tradesman as its Chief Magistrate. Sir Robert Cranston, a gallant colonel in his uniform, the host of Princes, and the guest of the King at Balmoral, had a drapery business on Prince's Street Sir James Steel, whose widow rode at the head of the recent Suffragette pageant, was a builder; Sir George McCrae, who would have been Lord Provost if he had not chosen to win his spurs as a Parliamentarian, was a hatter. One Lord Provost, no great while ago, declined a knighthood; he kept a stationer's shop. "Na, na," he declared, "it wouldna' sound well when a bairn came into my shoppie and said 'Sir John, I want a ha'porth of nibs.'"

NOT EXPERIENCED.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who it is rumoured is to be appointed the first Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, was some time ago the hero of an amusing situation. He was addressing a Women's Suffrage meeting in a northern town, and waxed quite eloquent in praise of the ladies. In the course of his speech he remarked on the great pleasure which it gives the male sex to listen to a woman talking. Immediately he was answered by a voice at the back of the hall in broad Yorkshire dialect: "Eh, lad, thou'st noan wed yet, I see."

A WICKED PUN.

Major-General R. G. Broadwood, now in command of the troops in South China, is named as the next Inspector of Cavalry at the War Office, and it is probable that he will take over this post almost immediately. He has had a long and varied experience in the cavalry, where he holds the position of Colonel of the twelfth Lancers. He fought throughout the South African War, and took part in some very hot fights. Towards the conclusion of the war he took the chair at a little dinner that was being given in honour of a certain well-known general who was returning to this country. It fell to General Broadwood to propose the toast of the departing guest, and he did this in such cordial terms that the subject of the toast moved about uneasily in his chair as compliment followed compliment. At length, he could stand it no longer. "Oh, Piano, my dear Broadwood—Piano," he murmured, to the great amusement of those about him. General Broadwood has formed a very high opinion of the material of which the South Chinese army is composed during the time he has been out there. "They ought to make good soldiers," he once remarked to a friend, "they are the most accomplished thieves I ever came across!"

WHY HE ENVIED HIM.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, whose speech at the annual meeting of the Musical Association has been so widely quoted, is one of the kindest and most encouraging of men where real talent is concerned. Sir Alexander's pet aversion is the singer who cannot sing. In connection with this, a story is told of how, leaving a certain concert on one occasion, Sir Alexander turned to a friend and remarked of a vocalist who had been appearing, "I envy that fellow." "Envy him!" echoed the other. "Well, if I were going to envy a singer I would select someone with a better voice. He was about the worst I ever heard." "It is not his voice I envy" said Sir Alexander it is his tremendous courage."

PROOF POSITIVE.

As is well know, M. Briand is a bachelor. It is not that he claims, like some public men, to have no time for marriage, but that he is a perfect misogamist. One day, there was a discussion among certain senators as to whether a proper cause for divorce would be the incurable madness of either the husband or the wife. M. Briand said that it was not possible to consider the matter from the husband's point of view, otherwise ladies could get divorced whenever they chose, since a man proved himself incurably insane by having got married!

A SMART "AD."

Advertising has been brought to a fine art nowadays, and townspeople are both educated and entertained by their posters, but the palm for felicitous puffing might be awarded to an advertisement attached to the pole of a barber's shop which also holds a beer license in the Cambridgeshire fens. It runs thus:

"Stray not from pole to pole but step in here,
Where nought excels the shaving but the beer."

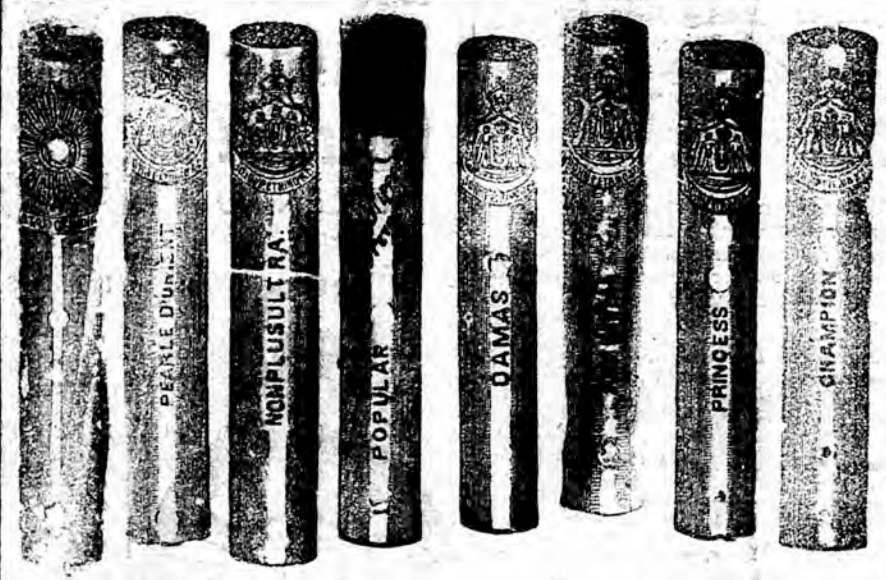
AN OLD DEBT.

The Socialist Prime Minister of the French Republic, M. Aristide Briand, has just had a strange experience. About seven or eight years since, when he was no more than a prominent member of his local Socialist party, M. Briand was suffering from "the eternal want of pence that vexes public men." Having been appointed a delegate at the Congress of Tours, he was obliged to represent to his supporters that he had not the money for his fare and maintenance. Consequently, a sum of thirty francs was raised by the union he represented, and advanced to him. Now that he has become Premier, with a tolerable salary, the union has sent him in a bill for the thirty francs with interest to date, and people are getting interested to know if he will pay it.

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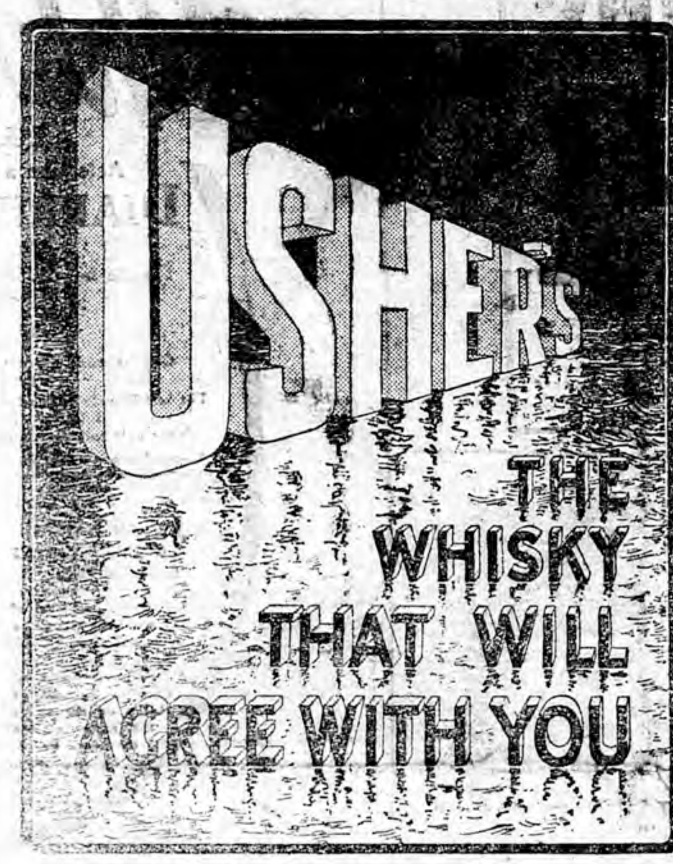
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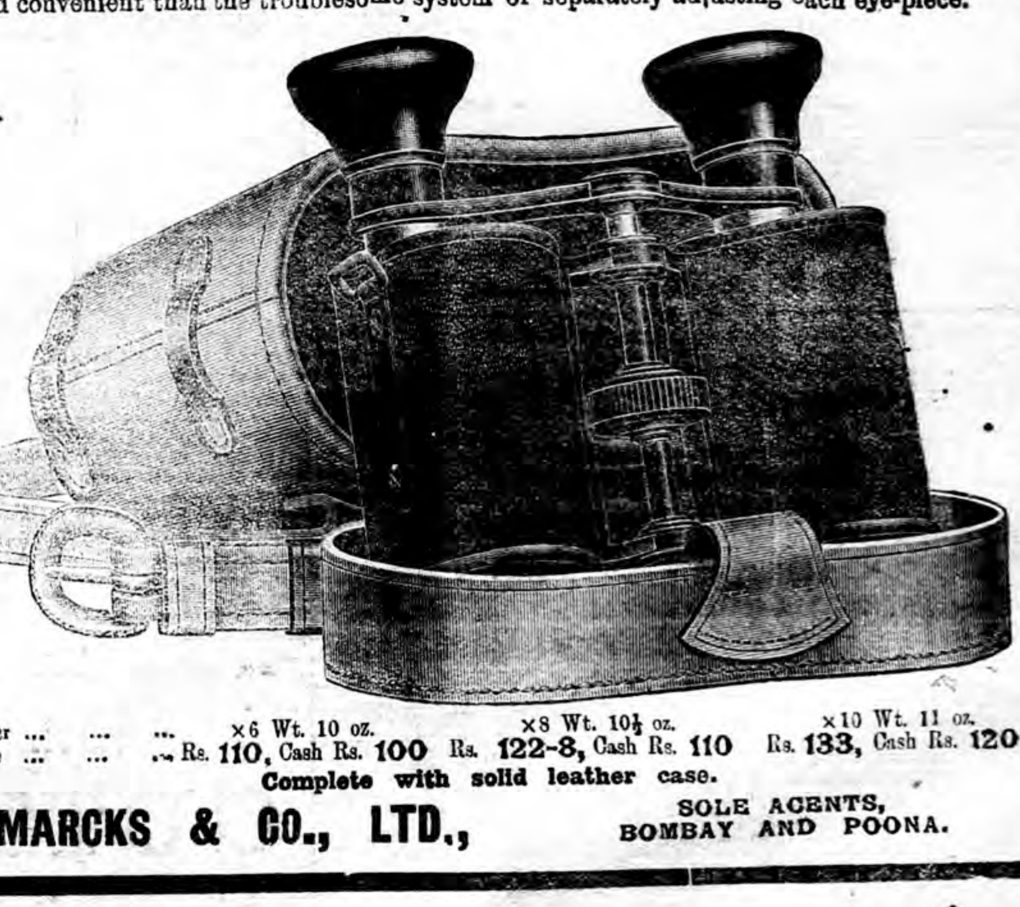


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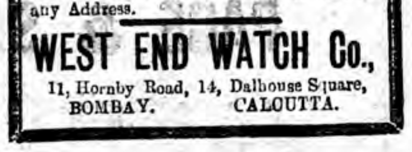
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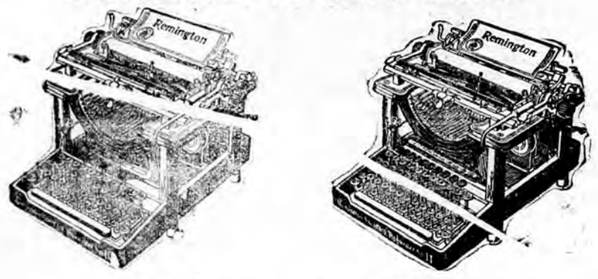


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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

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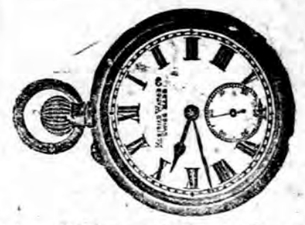
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Can guarantee satisfaction and offer you the fine pianos of
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THE
Bombay Gazette.
SUPPLEMENT.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1909.

TELEGRAMS.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

Captain C. F. Anderson, R. E., Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, has six months' leave from to-morrow.

Mr. Corder has reverted to be Assistant Workshop, Manager, N. W. Railway.

Mr Collot White officiates as District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, vice Mr. Sehembry on leave.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the provision of electrical equipment in 28 bogie carriages on the Travancore branch of the South Indian Railway.

R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

R. I. M. Steamer "Dufferin" leaving Bombay on 25th January next will call at Gibraltar on 14th February to disembark details of the 1st Royal West Surrey Regiment for transfer to the 2nd Battalion of that Regiment. The vessel's date of arrival at Southampton will be 19th February and not 18th as originally fixed.

RECORD DUCK-SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

Record duck shooting is reported to have taken place at Bharatpur State a few days ago. Sportsmen included Raoji Sahib of Bharatpur, Maharajas of Gwalior, Bikanir, and Dholpur, Mr. Colvin, Agent, several political officers of Rajputana States and a number of other officers and gentlemen from the neighbouring stations. No less than 332 ducks were brought in during the day, the Maharaja of Bikanir establishing a record with 288 duck to his gun and the Maharaja of Dholpur securing 218. There were a number of scores of over 100 birds. Arrangements made by Major Gordon, the Resident, and State officials were perfect.

DACOITY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

An application was made yesterday before the Deputy Magistrate, Sealdah, by Dr. R. G. Kay, Principal, Albert Victor Hospital, Calcutta, for the arrest and prosecution of a gang of six men who assaulted him and endeavoured to snatch away his watch when he was in his carriage driving through a narrow lane in the native quarter of Calcutta on Thursday night. One of the men has been identified and is in custody.

OWING to the demise yesterday morning of Mr. Devji Manek, partner in the firm of Messrs. Thackersey Hirji, it was unanimously resolved in the Committee meeting of the Grain Merchants' Association to close yesterday the business of the grain and seed bazar, out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

MR. DAVID YULE leaves by to-morrow's mail for England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

It has been decided that a Major of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers who received his first commission before the 1st of November 1905, after attaining the age of 21 shall not be compulsorily placed on retired pay until he has completed 29 years' service or has reached the age of 52, whichever happens first.

The Army Rifle Association having presented two sets of jewels, each set consisting of 1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze jewel for a British Army Championship of India to be competed for during 1909-10, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that guiding principles laid down by Army Rifle Association in 1909 programme for the conduct of the Army Championship at Home shall hold good for India with certain modifications to suit local conditions. The supervision of the Divisional and Provincial medals competition will be carried out in the presence of a regimental committee consisting of (1) Officer Commanding or Adjutant or a Squadron or Company officer not under rank of Captain; (2) a Volunteer officer of any rank; (3) and a non-commissioned officer. An officer of Committee must be at the butts during firing and will check the hits.

Army Regulations, India Volume IX, paragraph 99 (3) will be amended in due course.

The following is a list of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been awarded Volunteer Long Service medals:—Bombay Volunteer Artillery: Quarter-master-Sergeant J. A. Kirkbride, Gunner O. M. P. Clyne; Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps: Sergeant J. L Callaghan, E. C Gwynne, Corporal (Reservist) W. D. Shabunahan; Volunteers A. Barker, R Belsher, T. Barrell, B. A Lynn, G H. Smith; 1st Battalion; Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles: Corporal N. W Cookman and Volunteer M. Delaney. 2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles: Sergeant W. Heming May, Volunteer B. Clements, J. A. Williams, Reservist K. Massey.

Captain Sandes, Royal Engineers, is posted from leave to the Lucknow Division, Military Works.

Lieutenant D. A. Jandford is ordered from Aden to employment with the Egyptian Army.

Lieutenant Goff, East Lancashire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Captain Murray, the Black Watch, is appointed Adjutant, Highland Cyclist Battalion, Territorial Forces.

Captain Maitland Addison is posted to No. 64 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, and embarks for India next February.

An exchange has been approved between Captains Hawkins, 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Bellary and Farquhar, 117th Battery at Kildare.

Lieutenant C. Watson, R. E. will officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board vice Captain. Anderson proceeding on leave.

STRIKE IN HASTINGS JUTE MILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

Another strike has occurred at Hastings Jute Mill at Rishra belonging to Messrs Birkmyre Brothers. The mill-hands have been short-handed for some time and as generally occurs under those circumstances labour has been unsettled. This isthe second strike in the mill during a brief period, the last being on Puja day. It continued however for a day only.

SIR ERNEST CABLE has arrived at Calcutta.

Rupees 42,000 cash were collected at the Anniversary of the College party of the Arya Samaj while original subscriptions for the Gurukul were swelled by Rs 10,000.

THE reports that the Khostis are again disturbed are not confirmed. On the contrary Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab seems to have reestablished order among the tribesmen.

RANGOON FORESHORE COMMITTEE.

Valuable Evidence Taken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 29.

Public sittings of the Foreshore Committee appointed by the local Government which began last Tuesday, closed to-day with the examination of Mr. G. C. Buchanan, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Port. In all, twenty-one witnesses have been examined and a great mass of oral and written evidence had been taken.

The examination into the facilities of port has been very searching and on many other aspects of the Port Trust administration most valuable evidence has been obtained, every interest involved has had most full and patient hearing of Port Trust administration, the Foreshore owners, importers and exporters, European and Asiatic. The Report of the Committee, when ready, will be a document of first importance to Rangoon and its trade.

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 30.

The Foreshore Committee, which has been sitting here since last Tuesday, closed to-day with the examination of Mr. Buchanan, Chairman, Rangoon Port Trust A mass of oral written evidence has been taken.

THE HITABADI SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

Justices Stephen and Carnduff did not pass orders to-day on the application made for the commitment of the the "Hitabadi" Sedition case to the High Court Sessions. Their Lordships are still disagreed and took another day's time for consideration.

THE DAILY HOG DISINFECTOR.

There is no denying the fact that persons who have had extensive experience in raising hogs, are convinced that, in order to secure the best and most profitable results, hogs must be kept clean and free from lice, vermin and germs. This fact has led a company in Waterloo, Iowa, to place on the market a patented device by which the hog is made to clean and disinfect himself and to keep himself healthy. The device, which stands about five feet high, consists of a tank, an automatically arranged spray pipe, and a lever which operates the spray, which in turn is operated by the hog. The tank is filled with any ordinary dip and the machine is set where the hogs can use it as a rubbing post. As the hog rubs himself against the lever, his pressing against the lever opens the lower valve and closes the upper valve of the spray tube, 8 inches long with an inside diameter of 1-2 inch, and the contents of this tube fall on his back and trickle down his sides. As soon as the hog moves away the lower valve is automatically closed and the upper one opened, and, thus, the spray pipe or tube is automatically reloaded from the tank above and is ready to give a dose to another hog. The lever arm against which the hog rubs, is covered with burlap, which naturally becomes saturated with the disinfectant whenever the machine is operated. This not only effectively covers the sides of the animal with the antiseptic solution, but it at all times gives off its hygienic odor, which permeates and purifies the air. There is said to be no danger of the disinfectant going to waste by the hog getting lasy and lying down against the lever, because only the contents of the 8-inch tube would be poured on him, and before the disinfectant would exhaust itself again, the hog would have to move away so that the machine could reload itself.

The capacity of the tank is five gallons and any kind of dip may be used. The extreme height of the device over all is five feet and the shipping weight 35 pounds.

AMONG the papers arranged to be read before the Royal Society of Arts, is one on "The Bombay Housing Question" by Mr. G. Owen Dunn.